Administration Report

Palanpur State

1915-16 to 1918-19

00134920

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

Administration Report

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 1915-1916.

134920

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1916.

To

His Highness

Shree Dewan Mahakhan

Sir Sher Mahammad Khanji

Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,

NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1916.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,

PALANPUR, 12*th July*, 1916.

Report of the Administration of the Palanpur State for the year 1915-16.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Physical Features.

1. The State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by Marwar and Sirohi; on the East by Sirohi, Danta and Mahikantha; on the South by the Baroda Districts of Pattan and Kheralu; and on the West by Diodar, Tharad and Kankrej.

2. The State embraces an area of 1,750 square miles, with a population of 224,996, according to the last census, showing an increase of 2,021 souls over the census of 1901. Five hundred and twelve villages (including 4 under the Mahikantha Agency, called the Gadhwada villages) and three new villages, one in the Palanpur Mahal and two in the Deesa Mahal, are comprised in the State. Palanpur pays an annual tribute of Rs. 38,460 (British currency) to Baroda State. Baroda pays to Palanpur a Jama of Rs. 266-10-6 in respect of Baroda villages just as Palanpur pays to Baroda a sum of Rs. 1,592-1-10 by way of Jama in respect of some of its villages.

Revenue.

3. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the last five years, amounts to Rs. 8,65,789-4-6½.

4. The capital town of Palanpur is a walled town of historic interest. It has a population of 17,221 according to the last census, Hindus and Mahomedans being very nearly equally divided.

Politics.

5. His Highness Dewan Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Palanpur, rules the State and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

6. The Political relations of the State with the Paramount Power have been most cordial and show complete identity of interest. Relations with the neighbouring States of Baroda, Jodhpur, Sirohi and other States were maintained.

The Ruling Family.

7. His Highness Dewan Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zoravar Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Palanpur, Ruler of the State, is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin, and has completed the 65th year of his age. The old and family title of the Chiefs of the State is Mahakhan. His Highness has two sons. The heir-apparent, Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb, is 33 years old. The younger, Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb, is 29 years old.

Political progress.

8. His Highness has now graced the Gadi for 39 years and has the satisfaction of seeing greater activity manifested in the promotion of internal and administrative reforms—a work to which the heir-apparent, Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb, is bending all his energies.

Administrative system.

9. His Highness the Nawab Saheb entrusted the work of administration to the Nawabzada Saheb some few years since. He slightly altered the system of administration by assuming the position of the Chief Administrative and Controlling Authority, with the assistance of three Secretaries—that is the Political and Judicial Secretary, who takes the rank of Chief Minister, a Land Revenue Secretary, and a Secretary for the Finance Department. The City Municipality is in charge of the younger Nawabzada, Yavar Husen Khan Saheb.

Chief events.

10. In the last Administration Report the outbreak of the Great War, which affects the destinies of India equally with those of the other parts of the British Empire, was recorded as the chief event of the year. This colossal struggle still convulses the world, and India is still united, heart and soul, with the British people to prevent the bane of Prussian militarism from extending its influence over civilisation. As evidence of His Highness' sustained influence in the accomplishment of the common task, the following contributions were made :—

Towards the Captain Gerrard Freeman Thomas Hospital at Bombay	Rs. 10,000
Towards the War Relief Fund (Women's Branch), Bombay	,, 2,000
	Rs. 12,000

His Highness also gave nine tents for hospital use with the Expeditionary Force in France.

11. His Highness joined the citizens on Intercession Day in the Palanpur Juma Mosque and prayed for the success to the British Arms.

12. Mrs. Coghill, wife of the Political Agent, Palanpur, opened a branch of the "Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund." The Nawabzada Saheb and others in the State zealously assisted in making woollen banians, dusters, kurtas, handkerchiefs, etc., for the use of the troops, under the energetic guidance of Mrs. Coghill.

13. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, accompanied by the Nawabzadas, the Political and Judicial Secretary and His Highness' Sirdar Dost Muhammad Khan Saheb, welcomed their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Staff at Palanpur Station, when their special train passed through on its way to Sind on 24th December 1915. Their Excellencies were received in the station waiting room and passed a few pleasant minutes with His Highness.

14. On the transfer of Mr. Lynch Bloss, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., was appointed in his place ; on the latter going on leave, Mr. M. R. W. Johnson, I.C.S., was appointed Assistant Political Agent.

15. His Highness contributed—

To the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi	Rs. 2,000
To the Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay	„ 300
To the Sir Pherozeshah Memorial Fund ...	„ 1,000
	Rs. 3,300

His Highness' Birthday.

16. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's 65th birthday was celebrated on 15th January 1916. A salute of 13 guns was fired in the morning, and His Highness held a review of the newly-organised City Police and of the Bodyguards. Later in the morning His Highness presented, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, a triangular plot of ground opposite the hospital on the road to the Station for a public garden. The Nawabzada Saheb named that road the "Sher Ganj Road." In the presence of the gathering, which included Major Coghill, the Political Agent, and all Officers of the State and the Agency, His Highness requested Mrs. Coghill to lay the foundation-stone of the bandstand for the proposed garden. At the same gathering the Nawabzada Saheb declared the name of the suburb outside the Delhi gate to be "Sher Ganj," after His Highness.

The poor were fed in the Mahotajkhana and sweetmeats were distributed to the schoolchildren. In the afternoon sports were held on the George V Club ground, where the Officers of the State were "At Home," and the Nawabzada Saheb presented a silver cup for tent-pegging which was given by Mrs. Coghill to the winner Thakore Alamkhan, A.D.C. to His Highness. The Nawabzada Saheb gave a banquet in the oriental style in the Palace. After the banquet His Highness held a Durbar in the Palace, in which all Officers of the State and the gentry of the city were presented to His Highness, where by a Farman four prisoners were released, and the very old system of Katotri (certain deductions from Nemnooks, Parwarashi, pay and pensions) was abolished. In short, the birthday of His Highness was one of the happiest days in Palanpur. The following speeches, made by His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Political Agent and the Nawabzada Saheb, are interesting, particularly as they give in a way expression to the long experience of His Highness, indicate the Political Agent's appreciation of Palanpur affairs and foreshadow the hopes and aspirations of the Nawabzada Saheb :—

MAJOR AND MRS. COGHILL AND GENTLEMEN,

His Highness' speech.

"I feel extremely thankful to you all for so kindly attending a function connected with the celebration of my birthday to-day.

You will perhaps agree with me in holding that a birthday in itself is not an event of unusual occurrence and as such I personally would not, particularly when it is my own birthday, feel inclined to consent to the celebration of it, were it not for the fact that the keen desire of my beloved sons and my faithful Officers was to make an occasion of it. I must, however, admit that a birthday celebration gains importance if it also results in some good to the public at large.

In keeping with my way of thinking, I should have fallen short of my good will towards the people of this city, when my dear sons and my loyal subjects have shown such genuine interest and zeal in the celebration of my birthday, in this my old age, as I know they have done, had I not acknowledged it by doing something for the benefit of the people, and that object of mine can I think be very fittingly served by making a gift of this happily situated plot of ground for a public garden.

When I look back on the thirty-eight years of my rule I can realize, perhaps much better than most of you, the phases which the city of Palanpur has exhibited. I remember the days when there was no railway and when the city of Palanpur and its people were practically disconnected from and were out of touch with the more civilized world; when the wants and needs of the people were few and far between; and I may add as a result of observation, that their anxieties and troubles, their pleasures and pastimes were not as multiplied as they seem to have become since with the rise of the standard of their life. I might state that I have in consequence tried, as time and opportunities permitted, to keep pace, in perhaps a limited way, with the needs of the times by gradually bringing into existence, in the natural course of things, various institutions to meet the requirements of my subjects. In these latter days I have felt and noticed, looking to the present standard of their life, which I find is undergoing a rapid change, perhaps owing to their greater touch with the outer world, that the time is ripe when one more want in the interest particularly of public health must be provided for; and that want to my mind is a public garden to which the citizens of Palanpur, and for the matter of that, the public at large, might repair after their day's worries and toil for a few pleasant moments by way of recreation. I hope this present plain piece of ground will be soon converted into a fair garden which before long will be lovingly styled by the people the happy ground of Palanpur.

In order that the garden should be soon laid out—I hope it will be zealously maintained ever after by the State—I also make a gift of Rs. 1,500 and my sons Rs. 500 and 200 each, and Zabardastkhan Rs. 150 to the City Municipality to enable it to begin the work at once.

Apropos of the garden, I may add, that as the State now happily possesses a State Band, I think I can well employ it by ordering it to play at certain intervals in this garden, to add to the pleasure of the people, and that necessitates a Bandstand in the garden. And now I come to tender my sincere thanks to my esteemed friend Mrs. Coghill for so gracefully consenting to lay the foundation stone of the Bandstand.

Will you therefore, Mrs. Coghill, permit me to request you to proceed to perform the pleasant, and I suppose you would call it also benevolent, duty in the interest of the Palanpur public of laying the foundation-stone and thus placing them under your permanent obligation."

YOUR HIGHNESS, NAWABZADAS AND GENTLEMEN,

Political Agent's speech.

" On behalf of Mrs. Coghill I wish to express the pleasure which she feels in being present at to-day's ceremony and to thank Your Highness for the honour which you have conferred on her by permitting her to lay the foundation-stone of this memorial of Your Highness' 65th birthday.

For myself also, as an old friend of the Durbar of nearly twenty years standing, I would like to express a similar feeling of pleasure and privilege.

Gentlemen, sixty-five years is a long span in a man's life, but I think that His Highness in looking back over the period of thirty-eight years that have elapsed since his accession to the Gadi of his ancestors can congratulate himself on a life well spent in promoting the welfare of his subjects ; thereby he has earned in full measure their loyalty, affection, and gratitude—and what greater reward can any man desire in this world ?

I feel therefore that the present memorial of His Highness, which is designed to afford a place of recreation to his subjects and to add to the amenities of the town, is peculiarly appropriate.

Not only however can His Highness congratulate himself on the result of the administration of his State, in which he has been ably assisted of late years by his two sons, but he has shown himself consistently throughout his long life a loyal and devoted supporter of Government, and if any further proofs were needed of his attachment to the throne and person of His Majesty the King Emperor, I would mention his offer of the services of his sons and the resources of his State at the outbreak of the war.

Your Highness and gentlemen, I fear that I have detained you too long already, but I would take this opportunity of publicly wishing His Highness many returns of his birthday, and expressing the hope that he will be spared many years to see the completion of this most worthy memorial of his long and beneficent career as a Ruler."

YOUR HIGHNESS, MAJOR AND MRS. COGHILL AND GENTLEMEN,

The Nawabzada's speech.

" After the splendid speeches which you have just heard from His Highness and the Political Agent and witnessed the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Bandstand so kindly and gracefully performed by Mrs. Coghill, you will perhaps consider it hardly fair on my part to ask you to give me a few more minutes of your valuable time to be witness to a declaration which I beg to make on behalf of the State, taking advantage of this opportune and auspicious occasion. I promise not to detain you long, and my apology for detaining you is the interesting nature of the declaration, as was the ceremony which you have just now seen performed.

2. Gentlemen, I have long been anxious to find a suitable name for the new growth of our old town, which has during the last few years come into existence on this side of the city wall. I refer to that portion of our city which extends, in the East, from the Delhi Gate to the Railway Lines in the West, and in the North from the Mansarowar Tank to the Ameer Road, in the South, which is named after my late lamented and noble mother. It is this portion of the town that I wish to name, and announce the name to-day on this very happy occasion. My first anxiety was, as I have said, to find a suitable name and then to find a suitable occasion to declare it and I am glad to say that to-day happens to be that golden opportunity to declare to the public that I have found both the name and the auspicious chance for it.

3. Before announcing the nomenclature of this so far nameless suburb of the town, I think it will be interesting to you briefly to know its history. If you get an idea of the various stages through which this portion of Palanpur has passed, you will be able to appreciate the little wonder, which the hand of progress has wrought on this limited side of Palanpur.

4. Going back for a moment to the 11th century I do not think it would be an exaggeration to state that the only solitary human habitation, if it could be called a human habitation, which stood in these limits, was the hoary temple which, it is interesting to note, still exists, and which can be seen only a few yards from here. I mean the Pataleswar Mahadev's Mandir across the road in the West. You perhaps know that besides its antiquity there is another historical importance attached to it. Like Umarkot, in the Thar and Parkar district bordering on Marwar territory—being, of all the places in the world, the birthplace of that great Emperor Akbar who was born during the flight of Humayun through the deserts of Sind—so this humble-looking temple in our vicinity and now caught in the midst of this new growth was the birthplace of Raja Sidhraj Jeysing, the king who ruled Gujarat in the 11th century. His mother, like Akbar's, had taken refuge in the Patal of the temple. Later, somewhere near here, after perhaps a sprinkling of huts had sprung up round about, this part was known after a banyan tree which was called the "Malekji Patla Ka Wad" and had acquired the infamous reputation of a depository for human heads which used to be seen hung thereon. As time rolled on matters of course improved, and things wore better appearances; and this hot-bed of robbers and thieves was gradually brought under civilized jurisdiction, the railway line perhaps being the first factor towards it.

5. Without going into many details, I would at once bring you to the period of His Highness' reign, when His Highness hoisted the first flag of safety on a dacoity taking place about twenty-two years ago almost in the north-west corner of this very garden plot, in the form of a Chawki, called the Hazari Chawki, which took its name after the very dacoity, and which you still see beyond there as the round little building at the south-western corner of the hospital compound by the side of the road. This useful step taken by His Highness soon attracted a population in this part and secured the safety of the lives and property of the people. I may further add that it was not considered an unsafe or inadvisable place even for the situation of the Goodfellow Hospital

across the road, which was established by His Highness in 1892. In short, the prosperous condition and the growing prosperity of this new portion of the town, which you see, is purely a development of the last thirty years, which, I submit, is an outcome of the careful administration of His Highness and of the confidence people gained in it. His Highness has further been graciously pleased, quite lately, to think of practically beautifying this important side of Palanpur, and with that view he has kindly permitted the leasing out of plots on either side of the road leading to the Station. You already see a row of pretty little buildings coming into existence on the southern side of the road near the Station, and I am hopeful that you will see before long a similar row opposite to it on the northern side of the road.

6. Having given you the history and development of this suburb of Palanpur, not to speak of its future, and traced its prosperity to His Highness, what do you think, should be the name to be given it? I am sure there can be no two opinions that this new locality should be called after my beloved and revered father His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammed Khan Bahadur. I, therefore, am proud to declare to-day in this assembly that this new locality, the limits of which I have already defined, is named to-day and shall hereafter be called "Sher Gunj."

7. In the end, I know I shall be echoing your feelings and sentiments if I join them with mine in my enthusiasm as a devoted son of my noble father, and pray that long may His Highness live to witness the glory of his extremely kind and benevolent rule."

Distinguished Visitors.

17. The visits of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, with the Maharaja Kumar Saheb; of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, accompanied by the Rani Saheba and his two Kunwari Sahebas; of the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and his heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Digvijayasinghji Saheb; and of the Chief of Ichalkaranji are worthy of note.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner, N.D., while proceeding on his tour to the Agency, camped at Palanpur for three days, and exchanged visits with His Highness the Nawab Saheb, by whom he was very cordially entertained.

Personnel.

18. Among the important changes in the personnel was the appointment of Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai, B.A., LL.B., of Rajkot, on 6th August 1915, as Land Revenue Secretary. Mr. Muhamad Mian Jafar Mian was transferred as Topkhana Kamdar on 1st November 1915, and Mr. Phirozshah Pestanji Lakdawala was appointed in his place as Municipal Kamdar. On the transfer of the entire control of Schools in the Palanpur jurisdiction to the State, the services of the Palanpur Agency Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Ishvarlal Jaychand Mehta of Palanpur, were retained by the State on 18th March 1916.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

19. Land is held by Mulgarasias, Bhayats, Jagirdars, Inamdars, Dharmada-holders and Patawats (on service tenure) and by cultivators as tenants-at-will.

20. The Land Revenue Administration underwent no change. Some lands in the Palanpur and the Deesa Talukas were cultivated by the Uparwadia cultivators. A change was brought about in this direction by establishing such cultivators as settlers on these lands, which were converted into three new villages, one in the Palanpur and two in the Deesa Taluka. The tentative measures, introduced last year, by appointing four Revenue Circle Inspectors, proving to be a success, and collection of all land revenue appearing to be better ensured, they are likely to be extended by the appointment of more Circle Inspectors, unless the Tapadari System, which is under consideration, be introduced in the ensuing year.

21. The following table gives a summary of the distribution of land in the State :—

Barkhali.			Cultivated. Area in actual occupancy throughout the year.			Uncultivated.						Grand Total.	Remarks.
Area in possession of Bhayats and Jagirdars.	Area in possession of other aliunees.	Total.	Irrigated.	Dry crop land.	Total.	Forest.	Bid.	Grazing land.	Available for cultivation.	Waste land.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gunthas. 36	10	6	34	35	29	19	22	22	31	31	5	...	
Acres. 265,090	185,530	450,621	35,036	3,32,877	367,914	98,993	19,482	87,618	60,256	35,112	301,464	1,120,000	

The only change to be noticed in it is, as compared with the figures of last year, that the irrigated area in column 4 has been increased by 1,375 acres and that under column 5 has been proportionately reduced.

22. It is to be recorded with extreme regret that the failure of the rains during the year has, among other damage it has wrought, given a great blow to the progress of cotton cultivation in the State. Experiments in the previous year had filled the administration and the cultivators with hopes of

advancing cotton cultivation on a large scale, and consequently the services of a cotton expert were engaged, selected seed was arranged for, and other encouragement to be given to the cultivators was decided upon. Had it not been for the failure of the rains, the experience of the previous year fully promised a return in the form of a very encouraging cotton crop. Our hopes must, however, be deferred till the next rains.

Survey.

23. Measurement survey for the first time was made in five villages comprising 605 survey numbers, embracing an area of 6,376 acres and 6 gunthas of land. Hissawari and classification of ten villages was made for the first time dealing with 2,640 survey numbers. This was done preparatory to the introduction of cash assessment in those villages. Revision of Hissawari and classification was done for the purpose of revising Vighoti in 21 villages embracing 5,981 survey numbers.

Land revenue.

24. The Land Revenue collection for the year commencing from November 1914 to October 1915 amounted to Rs. 3,84,483-9-8, as against Rs. 3,29,293-12-1, showing an increase of Rs. 55,189-13-7. This is due to the revision settlement in some villages and the introduction of Vighoti (cash assessment) in others, as also to the realisation of this year's grazing fees.

The Department shows steady improvement and progress, but a great deal more attention will have to be paid to the work of thoroughly overhauling it.

Famine.

25. The most unfortunate paragraph under this Chapter which has to be recorded is about the failure of rain and the consequent scarcity. The following table is specially embodied in the report to convey an idea of the amount of rain it has been the lot of this State to receive during the last 17 years, and to show its capricious nature, affecting the prosperity of the State :—

Months.	1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19
June	**2**	**84**	...	...	**4**	**37**	0	49	0	38	...	...	0	15	2	91	2	7	0	76	2	44	10	27	**2**	**53**	1	61	6	8	2	73	**1**	**5**	**Average per month. 2⅓ inches.**
July	**0**	**10**	3	86½	**2**	**25**	1	84	13	53	**4**	**91**	18	4	12	19	10	43	27	46	11	59	5	92	**0**	**56**	13	81	16	51	14	45	**3**	**71**	**9½ „**
August	**0**	**1**	17	97	**3**	**82**	9	75	7	77	**0**	**46**	0	9	7	6	46	71	19	25	20	51	13	58	**0**	**84**	5	1	11	18	8	25	**1**	**23**	**10¼ „**
September ...	**0**	**4**	6	82	**0**	**24**	8	32	3	21	**1**	**75**	2	29	8	3	1	37	0	14	3	69	0	8	**2**	**14**	1	48	4	3	3	8	**2**	**22**	**3 „**
October	**0**	**1**	...	...	**0**	**8**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0**	**14**	0	33	...	...	...	...	**5**	**51**	**¼ „**
	3	**0**	28	65½	**10**	**76**	20	40	24	89	**7**	**12**	20	57	30	74	60	58	47	61	38	23	29	85	**6**	**21**	22	24	37	75	28	51	**13**	**72**	**Average per year 28¼**

26. A study of the above table shows that June is generally a month of deficient rainfall. Up to 1904 July was better, but inferior to August. From 1905 to 1915 July was far better than August. August is about the best month for the rains. October gives practically no rain. Generally speaking, therefore, July, August and September are the three months which give the most abundant rains in proportion to the average of the State. The heavy figures in the table show the famine or lean years ; and it will be seen that scanty rain in July, August and September, and particularly in August, has caused either famine or famine conditions. Within a period of 17 years, there have been five bad years, including the famine of 1899 and 1900, giving a famine almost every three years ; the last two have actually recurred within an interval of three years, just as in 1901 and 1904, whereas the famine in 1901 had only a good year between it and the one in 1899. So really speaking, the State has seen only five fair and sufficient years from 1906 to 1910, both inclusive, within the last seventeen years.

27. As to the conditions in the year under report, it may be stated that the annual average rainfall of the State being about 27 inches, we received only 13 inches. This is of course half the quantity. The months of July, August and September are the most important from the agricultural point of view, and the table shows that those were the very months during which the rain was hopelessly scanty, and the quantity received in those months was merely the accumulation of erratic showers. Nearly six inches of rain received in October (which is usually a rainless month) were absolutely no good for the khariff season, although they raised hopes of a good rabi crop, which indeed was very promising. These six inches were recorded in Palanpur itself, but the Deesa and Dhanera Talukas recorded only inches 4·65 and inches 5·4 respectively. The severe frost, in February 1916, completely ruined the rabi crop. These conditions left agriculture in even a worse state than a usual famine year. Not only was the land revenue reduced thereby but the other revenue-paying departments were also seriously affected. This dealt a sudden blow to the State and seriously checked the progress of the administration. These eccentricities of nature, though extremely baneful in their effect, seem to teach wisdom. The recurring famines have warned the agriculturist to make provision for a rainless day, if his circumstances permit.

28. The Nawabzada Saheb, as soon as he saw famine conditions prevailing, ordered an immediate stock to be taken of the store of fodder in the State, made both by the Darbar and the cultivators, and deputed Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb to examine the conditions of the State Bids. It was found that the Darbar had already a reserve of nearly ten lacs pounds made in previous years. The Revenue Secretary visited the talukas and found that the people also in various centres had stored fodder on their holdings. The export of fodder was promptly stopped. This greatly relieved the anxiety for the protection of cattle, although the grazing cattle had to migrate in great numbers to foreign pasture grounds. Although famine was technically not declared, and no famine relief work was necessitated, great anxiety prevailed in preventing the exodus of the agricultural class from

the State. The redistribution of cultivators was, therefore, carefully arranged from one taluka to another where better conditions prevailed, and where an irrigated crop was possible. Katcha and pucca wells were sunk and lands were parcelled out in the Panas river-bed and on it. This prevented the people from losing heart and from a complete breakdown. Those who preferred to borrow money from their Sahukars were given a State guarantee. The Jagirdars were ordered to provide for the needs of the cultivators in their Jagirs. Those who repaired to limits beyond the State where they could cultivate irrigated land were exempted from customs duties and freely allowed to move their cattle, grass and grain; others were allowed to use the forest produce free of duty. Foreign cattle in transit were not allowed to stay longer than the period for transit. Export of wheat had already been stopped in the earlier stages. Remission of revenue in several talukas was necessary and given to the extent of Re. 0-3-6 in the rupee in three talukas, Re. 0-4-6 in another and Re. 0-8-0 in two others. The Mahotajkhana was left open for the feeding of the poor and the disabled villagers.

29. Credit is due to the administration, and the presence of mind of the Nawabzada Saheb, who carried the State through this severe crisis without incurring a single pie of debt, and managed affairs by a series of resourceful expedients designed to meet each emergency as it arose.

CHAPTER III.

30. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State. Legislation.

31. The State maintains no military force ; but a small detachment of gunners is entertained to look after the State guns and fire salutes on ceremonial occasions. Military Force

32. The Police force, as before, consists of the Mounted and the Foot, the Mounted strength being 166, as last year, whereas the strength of the Foot Police was 451 as against 445 last year. The total strength is 613 as against 607. Police.

33. Twenty-two men and an officer form the Bodyguard of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

34. Appendices V, VI and VII give details of the work of the Force during the year. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 25,089-7-6, as against Rs. 34,804-7-1 last year, and the recoveries were Rs. 11,228-11-6 as against Rs. 6,472-1-4, giving a percentage of 44·75 as against 18·6, which is satisfactory. Police Work.

35. The City Police Force, consisting of 100 men as reported last year, and maintained on an organised basis, has shown satisfactory work in the matter of dress, drill, discipline and other duties. It gives a promise of proving to be an efficient body of men. The Nawabzada Saheb has already given his attention to the Police distributed in the districts, and it is expected that before next year is far advanced most of the remaining 300 Foot will be brought to a fair degree of efficiency. The maintenance of the Police Force cost Rs. 89,493-2-11, as against Rs. 88,843-0-7 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 650-2-4. City Police.

36. The Sibundi Force consisting of 528 men, including the Bargir Sawars, is maintained at a cost of Rs. 34,900-11-0, as against 531 men at the cost of Rs. 37,365-15-5 last year. Sibundi.

37. Appendix VIII gives details of the working of the Criminal Courts. It shows 606 offences as against 578 last year, and the total number of persons brought to trial was 1,223, of whom 443 were discharged, 333 acquitted, 373 convicted and 74 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction was 30·5 as against 24·4. Criminal Justice.

38. Appendix IX gives details of criminal appeals. In all 11 appeals, as against 6 last year, consisting of 15 persons as against 17, were presented to the Huzur Court, the highest Court of Appeal in the State, and 10 were disposed of. Similarly, 13 appeals concerning 18 persons were presented to the Appellate Court and 12 were disposed of.

39. There are in all 10 Civil Courts in the State, as against 11 last year, the two lower Subordinate Courts of Meyta and Chitroda being amalgamated into one and established at Vadgam as a First Class Subordinate Court. Civil Justice.

40. Appendix X gives details of the working of the Civil Courts. Taking the work of all the Courts collectively, the total number of cases on the file for disposal during the year was 1,456, as against 3,062, of which 747 were

old cases and 709 were brought and filed during this year. Of these 932 were disposed of, giving a closing balance of 524. The total value of the suits filed amounted to Rs. 84,414-6-9 and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,03,334-1-1, the average duration being 11 months and 13 days. This should be regarded as a fair amount of work; but the Courts are expected to show greater despatch and reduce the duration of suits.

Decrees.

41. Appendix XI shows the disposal of the work in executing decrees. The Special Bajavni Officer from Palanpur who showed good work last year has done equally well since. Having a congestion of applications for disposal, numbering 3,336 to start with, at the very beginning of his appointment the year before last, he has practically cleared the board during the year under report. The opening balance was 1,009 as against 1,883, carrying a value of Rs. 94,134-0-9, and the applications brought to register were 534 carrying a value of Rs. 63,551-10-11, giving a total of 1,543, of the total value of Rs. 1,51,685-11-8. Of these 1,392 carrying a value of Rs. 1,25,688-13-0 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 151 of the value of Rs. 31,996-14-9 at the close of the year. As to the work of the disposal of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts in the District, the Appendix shows fair progress; only the Dhanera Civil Court returning a big balance in proportion to the applications in arrears and the insignificant number brought on the file during the year. The Vadgam Civil Court has not had a full year's working.

42. Appendix XII gives the result of Civil appeals, and the disposal of work in the Appellate Court (Sarnyayadhis) shows reasonable despatch.

Extradition.

43. Reciprocity as regards the surrender of offenders has been maintained between this State and the other States and British Districts. During the year demands were made by this State in 15 cases involving 32 accused persons and all were sanctioned; surrenders have so far been made by the different States concerned in 7 cases involving 9 persons. Out of the 9 persons surrendered 4 were convicted, 1 discharged and 4 are awaiting trial. Similarly, surrenders were demanded by other States from this State in 7 cases involving 8 accused persons and the demands were complied with in all cases. All the accused persons surrendered have been convicted. Special attention has been paid to this important branch of administration and a special officer has been appointed to ensure the extradition of the right accused.

Prisons.

44. The Central Prison at Palanpur and the lock-ups in the Mahals as shown in Appendix XIII have been maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,836-7-8. The total number of prisoners in the Central Prison was 385, the daily average being 83. The average duration of accused under trial was 6 days as against 10 last year. There were no deaths among the prisoners as against 2 last year.

Registration.

45. There are 3 Registration Offices in the State, at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera, respectively, and a fourth one is about to be established at the newly-created Tehsil Vadgam. The total number of documents presented for registration was 244 as against 244 last year, involving a value of Rs. 97,770-1-3 as against Rs. 92,194-14-9. The documents registered were 244 as against 244 last year. Registration fees realised amounted to Rs. 282-12-0 as against Rs. 253

only last year. Appendices XIV and XV give details about the working of the Department.

Municipality.

46. Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb has a detailed programme of Municipal Reforms, the sanitary side of which indeed needs urgent attention. Reforms will be carried out as opportunity and other circumstances permit. The road-widening scheme is completed and wherever possible has also been put into practice. For instance, apart from the minor streets, the major portion of the Patthar Road has been widened by acquiring land from private owners. The Patthar Road being a slope giving a fall of nearly ten feet at one end was for years a problem during the monsoon, as the flow of water invariably washed off the sandy soil and often left the road in pits. During the year not only was the greater portion of the road widened but its stability was secured by putting in cross-benching of wooden piles at certain distances and diverting the flow of water over them into underground gutters on either side of the road. This has made the road quite safe and perhaps one of the best roads in the city. A system of watering the main roads has been started for which water carts have been constructed and watering has been carefully and regularly continued during the year.

47. A new Municipal Kamdar was appointed.

48. The Municipality is maintained as a State Department by the receipts of the city Octroi Duty, beyond its maintenance from the State finances. The receipts of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 883-3-6 as against Rs. 473-8-5 last year, whereas the expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,928-6-6 as against Rs. 7,128-8-0. The receipts do not include the octroi contribution but only show the miscellaneous revenue. There was a large decrease on the expenditure side which is due to the fact that some items have not yet been debited to the Municipality.

Mahotajkhana.

49. The Sher Muhammed Mahotajkhana is maintained as a State institution under the management of a Committee presided over by Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb. The daily average number of inmates was 45 to 50 and the cost of maintaining the poor was Rs. 2,811-14-2, the average cost per head per month being Rs. 4-8-0 as last year. The Institution is taken advantage of by the poor, aged and the decrepit of every caste and creed. The healthy children of the Mahotajkhana are being educated also at the local school. One of them is reading in the vernacular Standard IV. The Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, N. D., and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar visited the Mahotajkhana and their remarks in the visit book show the utility of the Institution so benevolently started by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur. Among those whose charitable aid to the inmates of the Institution may be acknowledged with thanks were the Chief of Ichalkaranji who contributed Rs. 50, Mehta Pitamberbhai Hathibhai who contributed Rs. 20 for sheets for the aged during the cold weather, Kothari Amulakh Malukchand, who contributed Rs. 10, and the widow Begum of Mangrol who contributed Rs. 10. The contributions so made up to now have accumulated in all to a fair amount, namely, Rs. 578-8-7 at the close of the year, which is deposited in the Postal Savings Bank.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather, crops and rainfall.

50. The failure of the rainfall was the greatest disappointment of the year. The total amount received was 13 inches 72 cents against 31 inches 4 cents last year, and the average rainfall of the last five years 25 inches 84·6 cents.

These conditions caused a failure of the various kharif crops, and unfortunately even the rabi crop could not make up for this terrible deficiency as it was destroyed by a heavy frost.

Fodder.

51. There was a fair reserve of fodder with the cultivators and the State also purchased and stocked hay. Export of the Kadab was prohibited.

Wages labour and prices.

52. Appendix XVIII gives details of the prices of food grains. The export of wheat was prohibited first and later checked by an increase of the duty. With all that prices went up for sundry causes, the chief being famine and war.

53. Rates of wages remained unchanged and ranged between 3 and 5 annas a day.

Forest

54. The revenue realised under this head was Rs. 17,988-6-6 as against Rs. 20,525-13-3. Really speaking, there is a small increase in the revenue, but as the sum of Rs. 3,300 for firewood Ijara was received too late in the year it could not be included in the figures.

Lac.

55. The cultivation of Lac is showing certain and rapid progress. The first year when it was tried the produce was 12 maunds, last year it was 139 maunds, and in the year under report it has come to 247 maunds. There is good deal yet to be done in the way of surveying the forest, preserving it, and bringing its produce within reach of business interests.

Trade and Manufacture.

56. The Sher Muhammad Khan Marble Quarry worked by Mr. Fazal Muraj of Bombay is promising and some marble has been exported to Bombay which is expected to command a market. Mr. Fazal Muraj has spent a good deal of money on the quarry and is working it on modern lines.

Public works.

57. The unfavourable conditions prevailing during the year did not permit of many contemplated original works being taken in hand. Only repairs of State buildings, roads, etc., were attended to, except that the first storey of the Hardinge Guest House has been constructed and the Patthar Road was repaired with underground drainage gutters on either side of it.

Water Works.

58. The progress of the water works was greatly impeded on account of the necessary material not being available owing to the war. The supply well with an inside diameter of 25 feet was, however, sunk and the brick-work

has already been taken 48 feet deep, the water level being reached at 39 feet. A boring machine has been purchased and boring operations will be commenced shortly. The service reservoir has also been completed.

59. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 79,528-1-11, as against Rs. 89,971-7-8 last year. Appendix **XIX** gives details. This is expenditure from November 1914 to October 1915 according to the State financial year. Many items, therefore, include the expenditure of works done and mentioned in the Annual Administration Report of the last year, commencing from April 1914 to March 1915.

60. There is no State Railway. The State has only a share in the Palanpur-Deesa Railway run by B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The State share of the dividend amounted to Rs. 13,328 during the financial year. Railway.

61. There is a combined post and telegraph office in the town of Palanpur and 8 branch post offices in the districts, one at each of the following places :— Post and telegraph.

Chhapi., Roho., Kanodar., Meyta. — All these branch post offices are under the Sidhpur sub-post office. The work of the first two is conducted by the station masters and the work of the other two by the local schoolmasters.

Chandisar., Gadh. — These two branch post offices are under the Palanpur sub-post office and are worked by the local schoolmasters.

Deesa town., Dhanera. — These two are under the Deesa Cantonment sub-post office and the work is done by the schoolmasters.

A post office at Panthawada and the raising of the status of the telegraph office, Palanpur, are the two real needs of Palanpur, to which the attention of the Agency is once more specially solicited.

62. The failure of the rains left the kharif season without a crop and the rabi was destroyed by frost. The State remained immune from epidemics, but cholera, for a fortnight in the months of May and June, and small-pox and measles raged in the town of Palanpur for a part of the year. The labourers in the town and big villages found sufficient employment, but generally there was an exodus of the cultivating class. The rates of food grains were kept to the average with a few exceptions. General condition of the State and the people.

63. The total number of births was 6,490 as against 6,233 and deaths 3,760 as against 4,156. There was an increase of 257 in the births and decrease of 396 in the deaths. The ratio of births and deaths per 1,000 of population stands as under :—

	Past year.	Present year.
Births	27·7	28·8
Deaths	18·47	12·26

64. Appendix **XXI** gives details of the Excise revenue. The opium revenue amounted to Rs. 44,996 against Rs. 46,500, showing a decrease of Excise.

Rs. 1,504. The actual decrease in the opium revenue according to the State financial year is Rs. 3,022-11-9. This is due to various causes, chief among them being the enforced sale of Bengal opium for which the people have acquired no taste. In the Abkari Department there is an appreciable increase in the revenue. The amount realised during the State financial year amounted to Rs. 32,964-2-7 against 13,274. This was due to the introduction of the Madras system (single shop system) which has proved successful. Credit is due to the new Department under the Excise Officer Syed Badasaheb, whose exertions in establishing the system need mention. Appendix **XXI** gives details of the total Excise revenue which is Rs. 80,858-10-6 against Rs. 60,790-0-0 showing an increase of Rs. 20,068-10-6.

Customs.

65. The Customs Department has worked very satisfactorily under the officership of Mr. Parmanandas R. Patwari. The three Inspectors and the Nakedars under him have exercised an appreciable supervision over the department, as will appear from the following statement, which shows that in all 264 cases as against 126 last year and hardly any in the previous years were detected, of which 237 were disposed of as against 121 in the previous year :—

Statement showing the cases of smuggling detected by the Customs Department and decided during the year 1915-16.

Serial No.	Name of Court.	Cases remaining undisposed of during the past year.	Cases detected during the current year.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Particulars of the cases disposed of.			Balance of the cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	Remarks.
					Number of cases proved.	Number of cases not proved.	Total of the cases decided.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Huzur Office ... Original ...	...	27	27	19	2	21	6	
	Appeal ...	...	5	5	4	...	5	...	
2	Customs ... Original ...	3	119	122	93	12	105	17	
	Appeal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur's Court. ...		18	18	16	2	18	...	
4	Gadh Thandar's Court ...	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	
5	Vadgam Tehsildar's Court ...	2	36	38	31	7	38	...	
6	Deesa do. ...	...	20	20	18	2	20	...	
7	Dhanera do. ...	...	26	26	12	12	24	2	
8	Panthawada do. ...	...	5	5	3	...	3	2	
	Total ...	5	259	264	199	37	237	27	

Two more Nakas have been established and a Customs Act; the Tariff and Manual under it have been submitted, discussed and passed and are only awaiting sanction to be put into effect. This will at once bring the Department to a satisfactory standard. The total revenue of the year under this head according to the State financial year amounted to Rs. 1,37,144-15-5 as against Rs. 1,19,706-15-11 showing an increase of Rs. 17,437-15-6. This is mainly due

to the greater attention paid to the needs of the Department and better supervision and detection of cases of smuggling.

66. To show appreciation of the work done by each of the three Inspectors a statement is given below showing the number of cases detected and brought to book by each of them and the amount of customs dues thereby realised :—

Serial Number.	Name of the person who detected the offence.	Number of cases detected.	Particulars of the case detected.			Amount of the duty in value in the smuggled cases.	Amount of reward awarded to the person detecting the case.	REMARKS.
			Numbers of cases proved.	Number of cases not proved.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mr. Kunjilal Dullabhji, Panthawada, Palanpur Customs Inspector ...	31	28	3	31	85 7 0	36 3 0	
2	Mr. Mahommedali Saleri, Vadgari, Customs Inspector	55	45	10	55	116 15 11	43 3 6	
3	Mr. Shamsherkhan Abdad-Khan, Deesa, Dhanera Customs Inspector ...	17	14	3	17	192 13 6	51 8 0	
4	Oomer Husein Hathedara, Nakedar...	19	17	2	19	18 7 9	11 2 0	
5	Other Nakedars, &c. ...	114	95	19	114	215 12 2	165 7 6	
	Total ...	236	199	37	236	629 8 1	307 8 0	

67. The Customs Officer, owing to the improved organisation of the Department, was able to keep statistics this year showing the volume of trade in the State. The imports amount to Rs. 27,44,480-12-6 and the exports to Rs. 26,28,605-2-10. As no such statistics were kept in previous years comparative figures cannot be given to show the progress of trade. That will be possible next year. Remarks on the working of this Department cannot be closed without making special mention of Mr. P. R. Patwari whose zeal for the progress of the Department does credit to him.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

68. The year was marked by the opening of an additional sub-treasury at Vadgam, the headquarters of the newly-created Mahal of that name, in place of the two small Thanas, the Chitroda and Meyta since abolished. The Tehsildar in charge is the sub-treasury Officer in the Mahal under the Financial Secretary.

Treasuries.

69. Transactions as regards collections and disbursements relating to the old Thanas and the villages under them which were previously carried on at the Huzur Treasury at Palanpur, were in consequence transferred to the new sub-treasury. There were therefore four sub-treasuries in the districts under the Huzur Treasury at Palanpur.

70. Rules regarding deadstock, budget, and preparation of the salary bill have been framed and published, while the rules relating to contingencies, stationery, travelling allowances, advances and deposits, as also revised rules for granting leave to State servants, have been framed and are awaiting sanction.

71. The staff under the Department throughout the State has done satisfactory work, though comparatively new to the growing organisation of the Department.

72. The Department receives the most punctilious attention at the able and experienced hands of the Financial Secretary, Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta.

73. Referring to the financial aspects of the year, attention is drawn to Appendix **XXII B** showing the receipts and expenditure under the various heads.

Receipts.

74. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 58,497-8-3 as against Rs. 88,613-13-8. The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 12,48,948-9-6 as against Rs. 10,82,185-1-7½ last year. From these should be deducted the amounts under items 17, 19, 22, 23, 24 and 25, which are entries made in pursuance of Account Rules, but are really no receipts, amounting to Rs. 4,75,446-12-1, against the total of similar items of last year amounting to Rs. 4,14,256-9-6. The actual revenue of the year was, therefore, Rs. 7,73,501-13-5, against Rs. 6,67,928-8-1½ last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,05,573-5-3½.

Expenditure.

75. The total gross expenditure under all heads was Rs. 12,34,913-15-6 and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 72,532-2-3 against Rs. 58,497-8-3. Of these, items 29, 37, 38 and 39, being amounts corresponding with items 17, 19, 23, 24 and 25 on the receipt side, amounting to Rs. 4,73,064-1-8, being deducted, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,61,849-13-10 against

Rs. 7,62,307-5-1, showing an increase of Rs. 39,542-8-9. But an expenditure item of Rs. 29,718-9-11 incurred on account of the waterworks during the year under report, as against Rs. 2,750-5-2 last year, must be deducted from the total of expenditure shown above on that account in the previous year, because the amount of Rs. 50,000 contributed during each of the two years by His Highness for the water works has been deducted on the receipt side also as item 19. The actual expenditure, therefore, was Rs. 7,32,131-3-11 as against Rs. 7,19,556-15-11 last year showing an actual increase of Rs. 12,574-4-0.

Some important increases and decreases both on the receipt and expenditure sides need explanation.

76. The important increases on the receipt side are under the following heads :— Increases.

1. Land Revenue.	5. Stamps and Registration.
3. Customs.	20. Miscellaneous.
4. Opium and Abkari.	

The increase of Rs. 55,189-13-7 in the land revenue is mostly due to cash assessment having been introduced in a number of villages in place of the old Kaltar and Bhagbatai system. There was besides an appreciable increase in the grazing fees realised by the Land Revenue Department. This was due to the grazing fees realised during the year. The increase under the Customs head of Rs. 17,437-15-6 is due to better supervision and greater facilities given for import and export trade. The increase in the Opium and Abkari heads of Rs. 16,101-9-6 is due to the introduction of the Madras Abkari System. The increase of Rs. 13,842-0-2 under stamps and registration is due chiefly to the introduction of the Court Fees Act by which the court fees hitherto recovered in cash have been converted by the court fees stamp on a regulated scale. This has, of course, caused a corresponding decrease in the cash receipts which used to be shown under head 13, Law and Justice, which realised Rs. 10,556-11-8 less. The actual increase under this head, therefore, was Rs. 3,285-4-6. The other increase is under the miscellaneous head which is due to better terms obtained for miscellaneous Ijaras. It also includes the income of the State Gazette recently introduced and to sundry other causes.

77. As to decreases, the only important decrease is under head 13, Law and Justice, which is explained in explaining increase under head 5. Stamps and Registration. Decreases

78. The notable increases on the expenditure sides are under heads :— Increases.

1. General Administration and Finances.	17. Political.
5. Opium and Abkari.	20. Bardasi Khata.
9. Police.	24. Compensation to Jagirdars.
16. Public Works.	26. Education.
	28. The Palace.

79. The increase under the General Administration amounted to Rs. 4,670-15-3, which is mostly due to the savings under this head in the preceding year in the pay of the Political and Judicial Secretary, whose post has remained vacant, and to the general increase of pay. The increase of

Rs. 17,299-6-2 under the Opium and Abkari head is due to the organisation of the new Abkari Department. The increase of Rs. 14,731-3-11 under the Police head is due to the transfer to this head of charges hitherto taken under the Palace head on account of the salaries of Bargirs, etc. The increase of Rs. 25,839-2-1 under the Public Works head is due to the expenditure of completing the work of the Telephone connections in the City, repairs of State buildings and schools and original work. The increase of Rs. 6,823-1-0 under the compensation to Jagirdars head is explained by the fact of some long outstanding dues on this account being partially paid off during this year. The increase of Rs. 27,209-2-2 under the Political head is due to the payment during the year of 2/3rd of the Tribute payable by the State to the Baroda Government for the Samvat year 1968 over and above the usual annual payment thereof for the year under report. This 2/3rd of the Tribute amount remained in arrears pending the orders of Government for remission which were received during the year. The payment of Rs. 25,000, during this year in advance over and above the past years' dues to His Highness on account of Ambar Maunghwari for the year which ordinarily fell due in the following year, accounts for the increase of Rs. 21,653-14-6 under the Palace head.

The noticeable decreases are under heads 2, 25, 21, 33, and 34.

80. The decrease of Rs. 7,894-4-9 in the Land Revenue Department is due to the fact that last year the storage of grass cost nearly Rs. 8,000 which obviated the necessity of incurring any such expenditure this year. The decrease of Rs. 5,266-2-6 under the head of Travellers' Bungalow, etc., is accounted for by the fact that last year the equipment of the King George V Club House cost about the amount mentioned above, whereas this year there was no such expenditure. The large decrease of Rs. 59,584-8-9 under the Unforeseen and Extraordinary head, which means expenses incurred on State and Ceremonial occasions such as opening ceremonies of any State Institution performed by distinguished guests, was due to the expenditure incurred on that account in the previous year. The amount of Rs. 88,265-14-7 charged against head 38, debts repaid, includes Rs. 79,160-3-0 paid during our financial year towards the liquidation of the Government loan. This charge is, indeed, the greatest misfortune of the State and many reforms or urgent needs are impeded on that account. Efforts are, however, being made to clear off the debt speedily. The year under report, having been a famine year owing to the failure of the rains, it was not possible for us to pay the current year's instalment to Government who kindly granted a postponement. In fact it is feared arrangements for Rs. 50,000 may have to be made to meet the ordinary current expenditure of the State.

81. Reviewing the details given above, it may be said to the credit of the Administration so cautiously conducted by the Nawabzada Saheb that in spite of the failure of the rains and crops, causing famine conditions and other various financial difficulties, the State has not remained unmindful of its anxiety to pay off the Government debt, and more than that has also avoided incurring any fresh debt, even going to the extent of cutting down the bare necessities of the Administration.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

82. There is a State hospital in the town of Palanpur called the Goodfellow Hospital with accommodation for 25 in-door patients. In the districts there are two dispensaries, one at Deesa and the other at Dhanera.

Hospital work

83. The total number of patients treated at the Goodfellow Hospital during the year was 15,175 as against 13,358 last year. The total number of in-door patients was 309 as against 277 last year. Of these 275 were discharged cured, 18 absented, 10 died and 6 remained over. The daily average of in-door patients was 9·25 and of out-door patients 170. The total number of major surgical operations performed was 73 as against 108 last year. The total number of minor operations was 650 as compared with 700 last year. The maximum temperature was 114° and the minimum was 44° during the year. The total rainfall was 13 inches 72 cents as against 31 inches 4 cents. The total number of *post mortem* examinations held was 10 as against 10 last year. The total number of deaths in the town of Palanpur was 634 as against 611 last year. The death-rate per 1,000 of population in the city was 36·74 as against 35·47. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, bronchitis, eye diseases, gastro-intestinal troubles and skin diseases. The expenditure on the Goodfellow Hospital amounted to Rs. 9,723-10-3 as against 10,097-13-4 last year.

Dispensaries.

84. The total number of patients treated at the Deesa dispensary was 4,110 as against 4,078. The daily average number of patients was 50 as against 35. The number of minor operations was 262 as against 248. The total expenditure was Rs. 750.

85. The total number of patients treated at the Dhanera dispensary was 3,444 as against 2,224. The daily average number of patients was 33·4 as against 32·8. The number of minor operations performed was 349 as against 192, and the major ones were 16 as against 10 last year. One *post mortem* examination was held. The total expenditure was Rs. 688-5-4 as against Rs. 845-4-3.

86. In addition to the State hospital and the two dispensaries, there is a Mahajan dispensary in the town, and the Agency dispensary attached to the Palanpur Agency. The State physician Abdul Ajiz, known as Garib Hakim, treated the patients who preferred Unani treatment. The following figures show the useful work done by this State establishment. The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,338, of which 339 were males, 304 females and 695 children. Of these 900 were Musalmans and 438 Hindus.

Vaccination

87. The State maintains also a Vaccination establishment. The subjoined table shows the work of the department.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	
1914-15 ...	4,520	4,118	8,638	8,468	1	...	1	1	
1915-16 ...	4,286	4,198	8,484	8,308	...	...	...	...	

The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,366-8-0 as against Rs. 1,432-5-0 last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

88. Nothing under this Chapter can be written without first recording thanks of the State to Government for their Resolution, Political Department, No. 5787, dated 29th September 1915, by which they have transferred to the Palanpur Darbar the entire control of schools in the State.

Vernacular Schools and pupils.

89. The number of schools and the pupils attending them as also the expenditure is given in Appendix XXV, which shows that the total number of boys and girls receiving education is 2,609 as against 2,404 last year and that the total educational expenditure of the State amounts to Rs. 22,419-5-0 as against Rs. 19,601-9-8. The following table shows the number of boys in the various standards of the vernacular schools :—

Standard.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
VII	9	.....
VI	33	2
V	134	4
IV	258	7
III	301	26
II	296	29
I	346	35
	825	113
Total ...	2,202	216

90. The classification of children showing communities is given below :—

	Brahmins.	Jains.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Native Christians	Total.	Remarks.
Boys	169	676	719	632	2	4	2,202	
Girls	38	131	42	2	3	0	216	
	207	807	761	634	5	4	2,418	

91. There is a paucity of trained teachers and those who are available either refuse to come and serve in a village or demand pay which would make the expenditure on education grow out of proportion to the means of the State.

High School and pupils.

92. As to English education imparted, the High School alone need be referred to. The following table gives the total number of boys receiving English education together with other details :—

No.	Description.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Remarks.
1	Number of boys on roll on 31st March.	224	191	251 on 15th April 1916.
2	Average monthly number ...	200	215	
3	Average daily attendance ...	180	195	
4	Percentage of daily attendance ...	90	91	
5	Boys studying a classical language.	65	49	65 on 15th April 1916.
6	Boys studying Vernacular ...	224	191	251 on 15th April 1916.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	Fees received	1,458 12 0	1,550 10 0	

The figures show that the number of boys on the roll is smaller this year than that of the last year, and item 1st gives the total number on the roll as 191, whereas the daily average attendance shown in item 3 is 195.

93. On account of the changes in the dates of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, the promotion of the Standards of the State Schools was so adjusted as to suit it, and although the examinations of most of the Standards were finished the promotions were withheld. The actual number of boys on the roll was 251 which gives an increase of 27 over last year which necessitated the addition of a division to the 3rd Standard and an additional teacher. The number of boys has steadily increased from 194 in 1912 to 251 in 1915 and there is every likelihood that with the increased attention paid to education in the State the number will grow to something like 300 in the near future. This will demand the attention of the State to the question of accommodation in the High School building. The Head Master, besides, submits the suggestion that the number of Mofussil boys studying English in the High School is at present 30, but it is sure to grow, and there is need of a hostel for them. This will have to be seriously considered. Another circumstance brought to light is worthy of consideration. The average number of Mahomedan boys studying in the High School has remained steady from 1912, *viz.*, 40, although the number of school-going boys has increased. The total number of Mahomedan boys studying in the High School even now is about 40. With the increase of boys in the High School, therefore, the Mahomedan percentage appears to have fallen from 23 to 18. This is a matter of regret in a Mahomedan State where in the capital itself the Hindu and Mahomedan population is about half and half, and on the whole Mahomedans constitute one-third of the whole population of the State.

Examinations.

94. Looking to the comparative figures of examinations the result shows good and satisfactory work on the part of the teachers. As to the result of the Matriculation examination, in all 8 boys were sent up to the two examinations held in the year; three passed at the first effort, and one in the second, giving a success of 4 boys out of 8.

At the close of this year (March) 8 boys were sent up for the examination and the result is awaited.

95. In the drawing examination one boy appeared for the 3rd Grade Examination and passed it. Another boy appeared for the 1st Grade Examination and passed it. Drawing.

96. The Head Master suggests that for the Drawing Examination Palanpur should be recognised as a centre, because Drawing is compulsory in the High School and many boys are fit to appear for the examination, but because they have to travel to Ahmedabad those of tender age give up the idea. The boys of the higher Standards too cannot sometimes go up for this examination as far as Ahmedabad, because their own annual examination falls close to the same date, as was the case last year.

97. Increased attention is paid to the Physical Training of the boys; one of the trained men of the City Police Force has been appointed to teach drill and the grant for games has been raised. The Head Master takes a keen interest in this work. He has already submitted proposals for the appointment of a man trained in games and gymnastics. He reports two cricket matches and one football match played by the boys of the High School. Physical Education.

98. In the equipment of the school, the building has been kept in good repair and in spite of the unfavourable financial circumstances of the year the State made a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the new Science Hall and about Rs. 1,800 for the apparatus and the other requirements of the Laboratory.

99. There is no doubt that looking to the growing desire for education, the question of sufficient accommodation in the High School will soon have to be settled.

100. The School Library has been re-arranged and divided into two parts, one for the teachers and the other for the boys. Some 400 old books were discarded and an equal number of suitable volumes was substituted. School Library

As a result of the Head Master's personal efforts and influence, a few newspapers, illustrated and others, and magazines are made available for the boys.

101. The thanks of the Department have to be recorded to the learned Chief of Ichalkaranji who offered a prize of Rs. 25 for the best essay in English.

102. The progress of education is satisfactory and credit is due to Mr. C. M. Shroff, M.A., the Head Master, and the staff under him for the success of the High School, and to the Educational Officer, Mr. Chotalal Kothari, and the staff under him for the progress of vernacular education in the State. A great deal more could have been achieved had not the rains failed.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Press. 103. The State has a printing press called the Palanpur Rajya Bhakta Printing Press.

Libraries. 104. There are four libraries in Palanpur, the Palanpur Native General Library, one Bohra Madrasa Library, and two Jain Libraries.

Holidays. 105. Beyond the gazetted holidays the State offices were closed on 20th April, 31st July, 3rd September, 29th September 1915, and 24th January 1916, on the deaths of Kumar Shree Jaswantsingji Saheb of Limbdi, Kunwari Bai Saheba of Bikaner, the Mahant Bawa Vahalpuri of Rajpur (a Dharmada Jagirdar of Palanpur), His Highness Maharana Shree Chhatarsinghji Saheb of Rajpipla and Hazrat Kazi Anwar Saheb of Pattan respectively. The 4th of August 1915 was observed as Intercession Day. A holiday was also observed on the 2nd of October 1915 on the birth of a son to Kunwar Shree Zabardast, Khan Saheb of Palanpur.

Club. 106. It is to be recorded with gratification that the King George V Club has entered its third year and continues in a very flourishing condition affording genuine recreation and congenial diversion to its members. Major and Mrs. Coghill kindly continue their keen interest in the institution.

Summary 107. In summarising the Administration of the year, it may be stated with extreme regret that owing to the failure of the monsoon and the consequent anxiety and check on the prosperity of the State, the progress of the Administration has been greatly marred. The programme of reforms to meet the immediate needs of the State, which was kept in view last year and which it was fully intended to carry out during the year under report, had to be given up, and the hope of the Nawabzada Saheb to give a substantial impetus to the Administration had unfortunately to be deferred for the time being. All the same, in the face of such adverse circumstances all that could be done during such a year has been done, and it may be said to the credit of the Nawabzada Saheb, whose enlightened Administration of the State has already achieved so much, that he was able to carry the Administration through in such a year without incurring any debt, and, indeed, without in the least undermining the interests of any department.

108. His Highness' experience and sympathetic advice, as also his co-operation with his son, who has the reins of the Government in his hands, were greatly instrumental in ensuring the success of the Administration during the year; and thanks are due to Major N. S. Coghill, the Political Agent, for his cordial advice whenever sought. Thanks are also due to all the Officers of the State who have so heartily co-operated in the Administration, particularly during such a bad year.

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,
Political and Judicial Secretary,
Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,
PALANPUR, 12*th July* 1916.

APPENDIX I.

List of High Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-16.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Esquire Barrister-at-Law.	Political and Judicial Secretary.	Throughout.	the year.	
Abbechand Govindji Dasai, B. A. L. L. B.	Revenue Secretary.	6-8-15	31-3-16	
Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat.	Financial Secretary.	Throughout.	the year.	
Pitamberdas Lavji Thakar, B. A. L. L. B. and Advocate of the Bombay High Court....	Sir Nyayadhish.	,,	,,	
Kashinath Dhondupanth Patwardhan, L. M. &. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Odhavjibhai Ghellabhai.	Small Cause Court Judge.	,,	,,	
GulabMiyan AbduMiyan Syed.	Public Works Kamdar.	,,	,,	
Dungarshibhai Futtehchand.	Diwani Nyayadhish and Agency State Vakil. ...	,,	,,	
MuradMiyan LalMiyan.	Superintendent of Police.	,,	,,	
Narandas Samaldas Patwari.	Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib.	,,	,,	
Parmanandas Ranchhodlal Patwari.	Customs Officer.	,,	,,	
Syed Badesaheb Fakhruddin Contractor.	Excise Officer.	,,	,,	
Maganbhai Oojambhai.	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur.	,,	,,	
Chhotalalbhai Maganbhai.	Educational Officer.	,,	,,	
FaridMiyan ImamMiyan....	Opium Inspector.	,,	,,	
Lallubhai Bhikhabhai.	Private Secretary to Nawabzada Sahib.	,,	,,	
Chandulal Sobhagchand.	Record and Bajowani Officer....	,,	,,	
Phirozsha Pestonji Lakdawala.	Municipal Secretary.	1-11-15	31-3-16	
Manaklal Tapidas Shah.	Survey Kamdar.	1-5-15	,,	
Abdul Aziz Garib-Hakim.	State Physician	Throughout.	the year.	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-16.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
Civil Procedure Code.	yes.	Nil.	
Limitation Act.	yes.	,,	
Registration Act.	yes.	,,	
Stamp Act.	yes.	,,	
Criminal Procedure Code.	yes.	,,	
Penal Code.	yes.	,,	
Police Act.	yes.	,,	
Act to Prevent Cruelty to Animals. ...	yes.	,,	
Customs Act.	No.	,,	
Municipal Act.	No.	,,	
Court Fee Act.	Mostly.	,,	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-16.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry...								NII.						
Sappers...														
Artillery...														
Infantry...														
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in Palanpur State for the year 1915-1916.

Description of office.	Number	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mounted Police.		Rs.	Rs								
Superintendent of Police...	1	100	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Opium Inspector ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fouzdars ...	10	22 to 70	4305	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	
Jamadars... ...	17	15 to 100	7470	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	
Dafedars... ...	2	23	552	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Nisandar... ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bugler... ...	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Silledars... ...	116	20 to 22	29496	...	13	...	1	...	45	...	
Camel Sowars ...	12	16 to 18	2328	.	2	...	...	...	3	...	
	162										

FOOT POLICE.												
Jamadars...	...	2	9 to 18	324	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sheristedar...	...	1	13	156	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Karkoons...	...	12	7 to 14	1221	1	...	...	1	...	12	...
Drill Master...	...	1	10	120	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Havaldars...	...	13	7 to 11	1488	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Naiks...	...	16	5½ to 9	1409	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Constables...	...	278	5 to 9	21010½	6	52	1	13	...	44	...
Pagis...	...	9	5½ to 8	684	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Farrier...	...	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		333									
CITY POLICE FORCE.												
Soobedar...	...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fouzdar...	...	1	26	234	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drill Jamadar...	...	1	30	330	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jamadar...	...	1	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
First Class Havaldars.	...	3	14 to 15	453	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

Second Class —Do—	...	2	13 to 14	317	1	...	...	1	...	2	...		
First Class Naiks.	...	3	12	425	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
Second Class Naiks.	...	3	11	347	...	1	...	1	...	2	...		
Karkoon...	...	1	8	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Retired on pension on 1-1-16	
Constables...	...	84	7 to 9	7380	16	2	2	2	1	40	...		
Mochi (Shoe maker)	...	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhisti (Water-bearer)	...	1	3½	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Crier (tom-tom beater)	...	1	2½	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
BAND.		103			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Band Master...	...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Havaldar...	...	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bandsmen...	...	13	7 to 18	1884	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		15											
Total	...	613		8731 9½	25	73	3	24	1	210	1		

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	445	559	289	396	259	388	159	193	92	145	55	48-7	61-4	49-7	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V1.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur.	34804-7-1	25089-7-6	6472-1-4	11228-11-6	18-6	44-7	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Description of offences	Number of Offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.								Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility	...	22	22	5	21	59	22	...	...	1	6	15	...	22	21	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Offences by or relating to public servants	...	7	7	4	7	14	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to coin & Government stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences affecting public health &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder.	...	2	2	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	....	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempt to murder.	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing miscarriage.	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt	1	17	18	16	14	28	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Hurt and extortion.	1	54	55	22	54	143	16	...	...	...	3	13	...	16	125	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1915-1916.					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year	
	Past year	Present year.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court	9	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadish Court	46	43	17	55	23	19	...	...	103	114	47	11	13	...	...	43	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate Court	229	250	6	149	14	345	4	...	507	518	89	274	151	...		4	
Deesa Do	76	135	1	51	15	205	5	...	138	277	204	2	60	...	...	11	
Dhanera Do	18	20	...	22	1	3	...	...	26	26	3	7	16	...	...	...	
Wadgam Do	112	84	1	60	13	87	...	...	246	161	38	28	79	...	...	16	
Panthawada Second Class Do ...	14	33	...	18	...	38	...	...	29	56	26	2	28	...	...	...	
Gadh Do	70	33	...	23	...	38	...	...	167	61	36	5	20	...	...	...	
Bapla Second Class Magistrate Court	4	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Total...	578	606	25	388	66	735	9	....	1235	1223	443	333	373	...	...	74	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1615-1916.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Huzur Court ...	11	2	2	4	4	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Appellate Court...	13	...	...	9	5	1	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1			
Total ...	24	2	2	13	9	4	4	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2			

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1915–1916.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year					Average duration.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	No of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									y m. d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	47	36	9	12	56	48	20	11	36	37	15228- 5-6	0	5	7	0	0	0	5	0	3	4	0	4	14636- 6-6	1- 3- 4	
Small Causes Court	251	73	483	240	734	313	661	297	73	16	15482- 5-6	0	240	0	218	22	0	0	0	46	170	38	43	14317- 1-6	0- 3- 8	
Divani Court.	417	325	278	139	695	464	370	232	325	232	37398-12-0	7	119	13	7	97	13	2	0	52	29	7	144	54182-11-3	1- 7- 3	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	120	209	754	85	874	294	665	196	209	98	5205- 0-0	0	82	3	68	14	0	0	0	61	0	39	96	12290- 4-7	0-10- 2	
Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.	23	46	229	36	252	82	206	53	46	29	2684- 9-3	0	33	3	26	7	0	0	0	1	45	2	5	3345- 2-0	0- 6-13	
Wadgam Tehsildar's Court.	87	30	155	119	242	149	212	91	30	58	6505- 3-0	0	119	0	102	17	0	0	0	16	1	20	54	3036- 9-0	1- 7-28	
Panthawada Do.	7	4	24	1	31	5	27	4	4	1	80- 0-0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	179- 3-6	1- 1-12	
Gadh Thandar's Court.	7	19	162	77	169	96	150	48	19	48	1830- 3-6	0	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	1	29	5	13	1346-10-9	0- 4-10	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court.	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0- 0-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0- 0-0	0- 0- 0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0- 0-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0- 0-0	0- 0- 0	
Total...	964	747	2098	709	3062	1456	2315	932	747	524	84414- 6-9	7	676	26	499	157	13	7	0	181	279	111	361	103334- 1-1	0-11-13	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1919.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for Present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bajavani Officer ...	1883	1009	94134- 0- 9	1498	534	63551-10-11	3381	1543	157685-11- 8	2372	1392	125688-13- 0	1009	151	31996-14- 8	22	62	67	
Dewani Court ...	210	126	13560-15- 2	99	0	0- 0- 0	309	126	13560-15- 2	183	83	7613- 7- 1	126	43	5947- 8- 1	0	0	43	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court	886	697	23996-13- 9	894	98	4628-13- 9	1780	795	28625-11- 6	1083	548	18411- 9- 1	697	247	10214- 2- 5	36	16	195	
Dhanera Do ...	258	207	8220- 7-10	147	6	1247-13- 0	405	213	9468- 4-10	198	17	398- 7- 0	207	196	9069-13-10	1	4	191	
Wadgam Do ...	72	90	1685- 4- 8	89	119	2948-12- 4	161	209	4634- 1- 0	71	130	3017- 4- 8	90	79	1616-12- 4	0	32	47	
Panthawada Do ...	25	18	935-10- 9	27	4	85-13 9	52	22	1021- 8- 6	34	11	560- 7- 9	18	11	461 0- 9	0	1	10	
Gadh Thandar's Court...	2	83	1500-15- 3	268	43	957- 7-11	270	126	2458- 7- 2	187	107	2027-15- 2	83	19	430- 8- 0	4	2	13	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	5	100- 3- 0	0	5	100- 3- 0	0	5	100- 3- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Total...	3336	2230	144034- 4- 2	3022	809	73520-10- 8	6358	3039	217554-14-10	4128	2293	157818- 2- 9	2230	746	59736-12- 1	63	117	566	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits for Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Tribunal.	Opening balauce.		Filed during.		Total		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y m.d.	y.m d.
Huzur Court ...	16	26	14	20	30	46	4	20	26	26	2404-14- 0	10431-1-11	1	9	0	6	0	0	0	4	3	1	1-1-7	1-6-3
Appellate Court...	4	6	24	38	28	44	22	35	6	9	3135-13-8½	7185-4- 8	4	16	3	3	10	10	2	3	3	3	0-5-13	0-3-18
Total...	20	32	38	58	58	90	26	55	32	35	5540-11-8½	17616-6- 7	5	25	3	9	10	10	2	7	6	4	0-9-10	0-10-25

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Station.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Palanpur Central Jail.	1	68	317	337	385	83	83	86	3836-7-8	6 Days.	No death.

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Name of State.	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered	Documents	Documents of which registry had been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrar Court.	211	213	84	96	117	101	3	3	0	0	7	13	211	212	80083-10-9	85805-1-3	0	0	0	0	
Deesa „ „	23	28	3	9	18	18	0	0	0	0	2	1	23	28	9486-4-0	8866-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	10	3	4	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	10	3	2625-0-0	3099-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Total ..	244	244	91	106	137	120	4	3	2	0	10	15	244	244	92194-14-9	97770-1-3	0	0	0	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1915-1916.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Palanpur Sub-Registrar's Court.	211	80083	10	9	225	0	0	213	85805	1	3	249	8	0	
Deesa——————Do——————	23	9486	4	0	19	8	0	28	8866	0	0	25	4	0	
Dhanera——————Do——————	10	2625	0	0	8	8	0	3	3099	0	0	8	0	0	
Total...	244	92194	14	9	253	0	0	244	97770	1	3	282	12	0	
Deduct Expenditure.															
Net profit.					253	0	0					282	12	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year		
Palanpur Municipality.		473-8-5	883-3-6		7128-8-0	4928-6-6		The receipts of the Octroi duty are entered as the customs receipts in the State books and the Municipal expenses are debited to the Municipality. The receipts entered in this Patrak are miscellaneous receipts.

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

State.	April 1915.	May 1915.	June 1915.	July 1915.	August 1915.	September 1915.	October 1915.	November 1915.	December 1915.	January 1916.	February 1916.	March 1916.	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Palanpur.... ...	0	0	1-5	3-71	1-23	2-22	5-51	0	0	0	0	0	13-72	31-4	25-84-6	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Articles.	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year.)			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Present year.)			Remarks.
Wheat. ...	2	5	6	2	7	5	
Bajri. ...	2	0	0	2	4	7	
Joowar. ...	1	8	9	1	12	5	
Moong. ...	2	8	0	2	12	10	
Muth. ...	1	8	9	2	5	0	
Udad. ...	2	0	0	2	11	2	
Gram. ...	2	3	6	2	0	2	
Wansi Rice. ...	4	8	0	4	6	4	
Country old Rice	3	12	0	5	0	0	
Wahri Rice. ...	3	4	0	Not procurable.			
Chino. ...	1	11	0	2	0	10	
Krang. ...	1	8	0	Not procurable.			
Banti. ...	1	4	0	Not procurable.			
Ghee. ...	16	4	0	21	4	10	
Sweet Oil. ...	6	6	3	8	7	2	
Rapeseed Oil. ...	6	10	9	7	0	10	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Palanpur State from 1st November 1914 to 30th October 1915.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings...	53071-2- 5	20020-10-7	73091-13- 0	0	0	0	73091-13- 0	
Roads...	4572-2- 5	1131-14-5	5704- 0-10	0	0	0	5704- 0-10	
Miscellaneous.	0-0- 0	732- 4-1	732- 4- 1	0	0	0	732- 4- 1	
Total...	57643-4-10	21884-13-1	79528-1-11	0	0	0	79528- 1-11	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Calf and Heifer.	Buffaloes.			Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
					Male.	Female.	Calf.										
Palanpur State.	1914-15	60815	49522	61170	3839	35923	31941	635	1413	494	6151	127108	28376	0	402	7107	
Do.	1915-16	58874	53803	67673	2371	36226	30045	784	1502	511	5961	155625	24036	0	409	6644	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916

Name of State	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
Palanpur.	86	33948-4-6	24	44996-0-0	1	1913-12-0	0	0	111	80858-10-6	The amount of revenue includes a nominal sum received on account of license granted for foreign spirits.

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXII B.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	Amount for Samvat 1970			Amount for Samvat 1971			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue.	329293	12	1	384483	9	8	
2	Local Cess except on land	4466	8	2	5081	15	7	
3	Customs...	119706	15	11	137144	15	5	
4	Opium and Abkari	89125	0	11	105226	10	5	
5	Stamp and Registration.	1550	12	6	15392	13	3	
6	Forest.	12032	2	8	13222	3	5	
7	Hatghar and Land Department. ...	8767	1	10	11468	12	6	
8	Interest...	10214	11	1	12166	3	1	
9	Vera Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture ...	1749	10	6	1735	6	3	
10	Municipality	5598	6	6½	5741	12	7	
11	Political...	41009	15	7	40998	0	3	
12	Railway...	13258	0	0	13328	0	0	
13	Law and Justice.	16643	13	6	6087	1	10	
14	Jail.	666	0	3	263	7	6	
15	Police.	1819	15	4	1811	9	7	
16	Educational Department.	1715	15	2	1717	4	10	
17	Receipts on account of Jagirdar Bhag...	42637	15	11	47959	11	9	
18	Survey Department.	145	0	9	109	8	6	
19	Public Works Department.	50000	0	0	50000	0	0	
20	Miscellaneous.	9613	10	7	17349	8	3	
21	Recoveries.	550	14	9	172	14	6	
22	Adjustments.	6	4	2	0	0	0	
23	Cash Remittances.	164391	4	10	233452	3	4	
24	Debts repayable.	9550	12	1	22730	3	4	
25	Debts recovered.	147670	4	6	121304	9	8	
	Total	10,82,185	1	7½	12,48,948	9	6	
	Opening balance.	88,613	13	8	58,497	8	3	
	Grand Total.	11,70,798	15	3½	13,07,446	1	9	

from 1st November 1914 to 31st October 1915.

No.	Disbursement.	Amount for Samvat 1970			Amount for Samvat 1971			Remarks.
1	General Administration and Finances ...	22254	3	1	26925	2	4	
2	Revenue Department.	24610	7	5	16716	2	8	
3	Survey Department.	5956	8	11	5524	12	0	
4	Customs.	12792	15	1	13436	5	10	
5	Opium and Abkari	10519	8	0	27818	14	2	
6	Stamp and Registration	407	11	6	1270	2	11	
7	Law and Justice...	11988	0	10	14455	14	6	
8	Jail...	4577	3	4	3969	5	8	
9	Police:—							
	Police	88843	0	7	89493	2	11	
	Sirbandi	37365	15	5	34900	11	0	
10	Top and Gadi Khana.	1368	3	3	3200	7	6	
11	Municipality.	5370	15	11	6350	3	1	
12	Forest	2221	8	1	2654	1	0	
13	Vera, Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture ...	6061	9	4	5799	0	5	
14	Medical.	12980	11	6	12673	5	5	
15	Hatghar and Land Department	2697	7	4	3172	6	0	
16	Public Works Department	93368	6	6	119207	8	7	
17	Political	53791	9	5	81000	11	7	
18	Railway	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Interest	0	0	0	2	1	6	
20	Bardashi Khata	5503	2	8	6191	14	7	
21	Festivals and Ceremonials.	571	8	6	320	10	2	
22	Pension and Parwashi	5951	12	0	6025	15	9	
23	Dewasthan, Pirasthan and Dharmada. ...	4249	8	7	4509	11	4	
24	Compensation for Jagirdars.	1524	0	0	8347	1	0	
25	Travellers Bungalow and Guest House .	10385	4	8	5119	2	2	
26	Educational Department	21637	8	0	22637	5	5	
27	Printing Charges	3702	6	8	3210	6	11	
28	Palace and Rayasat.	184572	10	6	222772	15	0	
29	Refund of Jagirdar Bhag.	36139	11	2	61819	4	11	
30	Library.	60	0	0	60	0	0	
31	Refund and Write off	2835	8	4	304	11	6	
32	Famine Relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Funds, subscriptions and Contributions...	11600	8	0	1417	15	9	
34	Extraordinary, unforeseen & occasional...	67396	13	8	7812	4	11	
35	Miscellaneous.	5140	8	0	4549	4	3	
36	Adjustment.	6	4	2	0	0	0	
37	Cash remittances	164391	4	10	233452	3	4	
38	Debts repaid.	42700	12	1½	88265	14	7	
39	Debts recoverable	146756	1	8	89526	10	10	
	Total...	11,12,301	7	½	12,34,913	15	6	
	Closing balance...	58,457	8	3	72,532	2	3	
	Grand Total...	11,70,798	15	3½	13,07,446	1	9	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State, during the year 1915-1916.

Dispensary.	No of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died	Remaining under treatment			
							Rs. A. P.		
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpur. ...	15175	309	275	18	10	6	9723-10-3	170	
Deesa Dispensary.	4110	0	0	0	0	0	750- 0-0	50	
Dhanera Dispensary.	3244	0	0	0	0	0	688- 5-4	33-4	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Palanpur State for the year 1915-1916.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Palanpur.	224996	6233	6490	257	0	4156	3760	0	396	27-7	28-8	18-47	12-26	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State during the year 1915-1916.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School... ...	224	191	180	195	11086-15-11	„		
2	2	Taluka Schools	428	561	339	354	„	„		
2	2	Girls' School...	152	216	101	104	„	„		
1	1	Urdu School	142	142	102	106	„	„	11332-5-1	
23	23	Village Schools	1257	1308	940	946	„	„		
7	6	Grant-in-aid Schools ...	207	191	177	147	„	„		
36	35	Total ...	2404	2609	1839	1852	11086-15-11	„	11332-5-1	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

Administration Report

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 1916-1917.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1917.

134920

To

His Highness

Shree Dewan Mahakhan

Sir Sher Mahammad Khanji

Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,

NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1917.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,

PALANPUR, 15*th August*, 1917.

Report of the Administration of the Palanpur State for the year 1916-17.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Physical Features

1. The State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by Marwar and Sirohi; on the East by Sirohi, Danta and Mahikantha; on the South by the Baroda Districts of Pattan and Kheralu; on the West by Deodar, Tharad and Kankrej.

2. The State embraces an area of 1,750 square miles, with a population of 224,996, according to the last census, showing an increase of 2,021 souls over the census of 1901. Five hundred and fifteen villages are comprised in the State (including 4 under the Mahikantha Agency, called the Gadhwada villages) and one new village was populated during the year under report in the Vadgam Mahal. Palanpur pays an annual tribute of Rs. 38,460 (British currency) to the Baroda State. Baroda pays to Palanpur a Jama of Rs. 266-10-6 in respect of Baroda villages just as Palanpur pays to Baroda a sum of Rs. 1,592-1-10 by way of Jama in respect of some of its villages.

Revenue.

3. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the last five years, amounts to Rs. 7,18,885-0-7.

4. The town of Palanpur situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is the capital of the State, having a population of 17,221, Hindus and Mahomedans being nearly equally divided.

Political.

5. His Highness Dewan Sher Muhammad Khan Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Palanpur, rules the State and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

6. The Political relations of the State with the Paramount Power have been most cordial and show complete identity of interest. Relations with the neighbouring States of Baroda, Jodhpur, Sirohi and other States were maintained.

Certain counter claims, about 170 in all, of long standing between this State and the State of Danta, were happily decided during the year under report by order of Government by a joint tribunal of the Political Agent, Palanpur, and the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Colonel N. S. Coghill and Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter respectively. The thanks of the State are due to the Political Agents for their judicious disposal of such old and tiresome disputes. Mr. P. L. Thacker, the State Sarnyayadhis, represented Palanpur and his assistance in conducting the State claims fairly was highly appreciated and commended by the Tribunal.

The Ruling Family.

7. His Highness Dewan Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zoravar Khan Babadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Palanpur, Ruler of the State, is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin, and has completed the 66th year of his age. The old and family title of the Rulers of the State is "Mahakhan." His Highness has two sons. The heir-apparent, Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb, is 34 years old. The younger, Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb, is 30 years old.

Political progress.

8. His Highness has now ruled the State for 40 years and maintained a steady rate of progress; the last five years have been marked by much administrative activity under the supervision of the Heir-apparent, Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb.

Administrative system

9. The form of administration has remained the same as introduced by the Nawabzada Saheb during his control of the administration. It is government by a secretariat under the control of the Nawabzada Saheb, in substitution of the old system of administration under the Chief Minister. The affairs of the Municipality are controlled by the younger Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb.

Chief events. The War.

10. The colossal struggle which still convulses the world, and in which the British Government is doing its mighty best to check Prussian militarism, still continues. In India, however, it helps to link the people heart and soul with the Imperial Government. The Indian States may be said to be foremost in proving this, and His Highness has never failed to show, to the best of his powers, identity of interest with the great cause of the British Empire. During the year His Highness convened a public meeting of his subjects and there exhorted the people, both as his subjects and patriots of India, and no less as units of the British Empire, to contribute liberally to the Indian War Loan, His Highness contributing Rs. 50,000. As a result of His Highness' influence in this direction the following contributions to the War Loan were declared :—

1.	His Highness the Nawab Saheb ...	Rs.	50,000
2.	The State servants	„	3,573
3.	The State subjects	„	19,205
	Total	Rs.	72,778

11. When on their return from Bikaner on 10th November 1916, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon halted for half an hour at Palanpur, His Highness, the Political Agent, both the Nawabzadas and the State officers met them at the station, when Mrs. Coghill, the Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, introduced some of the lady workers in Palanpur to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, and the Agency officers presented a purse on behalf of the Agency to Her Excellency towards the War and Relief Fund. His Highness made a donation of Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the State, to which Captain Nawabzada added Rs. 500 from himself, and his Begum Saheba sent a purse of Rs. 500 by her little daughter to Lady Willingdon for the Fund.

12. Intercession Day was duly observed on 4th August 1916 and His Highness himself proceeded to the Juma Mosque to pray for the success of the British Arms.

The Delhi Conference.

13. An event unprecedented in the annals of the Indian States, and pregnant with results, promising constitutional achievements of great significance for the Indian States in the British Empire, is worthy of careful record. An informal Conference of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs was held at Delhi on 30th October 1916, under the Presidentship of His Excellency the Viceroy, to discuss certain matters connected with the States. Whoever the prime authors of this great and far-reaching innovation may have been, credit is due to His Excellency Lord Chelmsford under the instructions of whose Government the Conference was held. The invitation to the Princes to attend the Conference, which was issued on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, reached this State through the Political Agent on the 5th of August 1916. An agenda for the Conference was also supplied which indicated nine questions for the discussion of the Ruling Princes in the Conference ; as the most important of these may be mentioned the following three :—

1. To consider questions relating to the ceremonials observed at Installation and Investiture Durbars in the Indian States.
2. To consider the question of the most suitable form of administration to be adopted in a State during the minority of its Ruler.
3. To consider questions relating to the education, and administrative and moral training of minor Princes and Chiefs.

About 40 Princes from all parts of India assembled at Delhi in response to the invitation, His Highness the Nawab Saheb being one of them. A few quotations from the opening speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, and that of His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Baroda, made before the conclusion of the Conference, give a general idea of the aims and objects of the movement. With regard to the understanding in essentials between the Princes and Government of India as to the Conference, His Excellency the Viceroy expressed himself in the opening speech to the following effect :—

" Before, however, I embark on an explanation of the agenda to be placed before Your Highnesses, I think it may be convenient for me to define more precisely the scope of this Conference and its meeting. His Highness of Gwalior in replying to Lord Hardinge's address in 1913 spoke of an identity of interest between the Ruling Princes and Chiefs and the Government of His Imperial Majesty, and expressed the hope that such Conferences as that on the question of the Higher College might be frequently repeated. The Maharajah of Bikaner on a similar occasion in 1914 spoke in plainer terms of the organic connection between the Ruling Princes and the Government of India which partnership involved. His Highness prognosticated that the deliberations of the Conference would not only be of great advantage to yourselves, your States and your people, but also of value to the Imperial Government.

* * * *

" Lord Hardinge in reply assured the Conference that the ideals expressed by the Maharajah of Bikaner had his warm sympathy and with that assurance I desire to associate myself without reservation.

" With regard to the Conference then let me say Your Highnesses have been invited to meet together to-day to advise the Government of India on certain matters concerning yourselves, your States and your people. There have been so many rumours with regard to the scope and meaning of these Conferences that I think it well to define them in clear aud unmistakable terms. There are questions constantly arising in respect of your States, your people and yourselves on which the Government of India would like your free and frank advice.

* * * *

" As to the meaning of this Conference, if Your Highnesses after your experience of this meeting regard it as of value to come together again and discuss such matters as I have indicated, for my part I shall be delighted to renew my invitation. It may be that in time to come some constitutional assemblage may grow out of these Conferences which will take its place in the Government of this great Empire.

* * * *

" You are jealous, and rightly jealous, of your position as Ruling Princes and Chiefs owing allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor and there is, I hope, no need for me to assure you that I have no desire to impinge on that position or to interfere with your domestic concerns. Conversely Your Highnesses will, I am sure, not be desirous of intervening in the domestic affairs of British India."

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, while addressing His Excellency the Viceroy at the conclusion of the Conference, expressed the following sentiments on behalf of himself and his brother Princes :—

" Apart from all Imperial conceptions, duties and obligations, it is no less in our own interest that we welcome such Conferences and cherish the hope of their future developments on constitutional lines. For with the march of the times—and no man can put back the hands of the clock—it is in our own opinion of the utmost importance to ourselves, our States and our people that we should have a regularly assigned and definite place in the constitution of the Empire; and indeed that there should, at an early date, come into existence an institution which we have consistently advocated, such as a Council of or an Assembly of Princes formed on proper lines where important questions concerning ourselves shall be discussed and settled.

* * * *

" We have no desire to encroach upon the affairs of British India any more than we want anybody outside our States to interfere with the affairs of our own States and ourselves; and all that we aspire to is that apart from our having a recognised constitutional means of bringing before the distinguished Representative in India of His Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor, questions

affecting our States, ourselves and our people, we should also, representing as we do in area one-third of the Indian Empire and one-fourth of the entire population, have a voice in the settlement thereof."

14. From the weighty expressions and statements quoted above can be gleaned the possible future constitutional development of the Conference; and time and the future alone may be left to decide whether all Ruling Princes of India are in perfect accord with the sentiments expressed and whether such a constitutional assemblage as is outlined would suit the special circumstances and political exigencies and expediency of all the Indian States.

15. Future developments alone will show the far-reaching results of the movement and the political sagacity of its authors. Time alone will signify which form the movement may take, and whether it will become a permanent political institution in the best interests of the Indian States and the Indian Empire, with a constitution which will indicate its status in India and the definite scope of the functions it will perform in Indian polity.

The War Cabinet and States.

16. An event of equal weight and importance showing the progress of the times in general was the selection of the enlightened Soldier-Prince and Ruler of Bikaner, His Highness Maharajah Sir Gangasinghji Bahadur, to represent the Indian States in the Imperial War Conference in England. From an All-India point of view it is indeed a matter of great satisfaction to His Majesty's subjects in India, that the Indian Dependency was represented in the War Cabinet on a basis of full equality, raising India to its natural and rightful status in the British Empire. It was a matter of still greater satisfaction to the Indian Princes that their political identity was recognised by His Majesty the Emperor as being an individual ruling entity in India under the British Government. To His Highness the Nawab Saheb it was a further matter of gratification that his personal friend, His Highness the Maharajah Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner, who is endowed with the highest qualities of head and heart and eloquent speech, befitting a statesman of prominence, was selected on this particular and unique occasion to represent his brother Princes in the historical and momentous conference.

The banquet.

17. Consistently with the above must be mentioned the historical banquet the Indian Princes gave to His Highness Maharajah Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner on his departure, in Bombay, in appreciation of the honour of His Highness' selection as their trusted representative.

His Highness' Birthday.

18. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's 66th Birthday was celebrated on 9th Rabi-ul-Awal 1335 Hijri, equivalent to 4th January 1917, with the usual ceremonies and rejoicings, a salute of 13 guns being fired at sunrise; a review of His Highness' Bodyguard and City Police Force was held at 9-0 A.M. The devoted and loyal subjects of His Highness took this opportunity of giving practical form to a fund which they had been collecting with unflinching zeal for a memorial in celebration of his benign rule over them. This they did by deciding to erect a *Kirtisthambh* in the form of a column recording the deeds of His Highness as a Ruler. His Highness' esteemed friend, the Thakore

Saheb of Limbdi, was specially requested by the people to grace the occasion with his presence and lay the foundation stone of that *Kirtisthambh*, which, while recording the history of His Highness' rule, promises to be in itself a monument of great historical interest, perhaps one of the very few, if any, of its kind in India. The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi accepted the invitation and laid the foundation stone of the column at 11–0 A.M. in the Pataleshwar Mahadev. The following is the text of the address of the people, the reply by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, and the speeches of the Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan on behalf of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammed Khan Saheb, in response to the references made to him in the address of the people and the speech of the Thakore Saheb :—

People's address to His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI AND GENTLEMEN,

" We, the subjects of Palanpur State, crave permission to approach your Highness on this auspicious occasion of your Highness' 66th Birthday and offer our heartfelt congratulations to your Highness. May the Almighty Merciful God bless your Highness and the Royal Family with long life, health and prosperity. Amen.

" Your Highness, we deem it our foremost and happy duty to take a bird's eye-view of the innumerable blessings we have enjoyed under your Highness' long and glorious rule of nearly 40 years.

" Here we cannot but allude to the various institutions founded by your Highness for our welfare, such as the High School, Hospitals, Courts, the Mohotajkhana, Libraries, Clubs, &c. Primary education has been made free and Veth (forced labour) and Octroi-duty have been abolished to our great benefit. All these beneficent reforms have contributed in full measure to our social, economic, intellectual and material progress and advancement under your Highness' liberal and wise rule. In every respect our Palanpur State has attained a high and honoured place amongst the Indian States and has achieved a right to be recognised as one of the most enlightened States in the Western Presidency. It is no exaggeration to state that your Highness' gifted personality and complete tolerations for all religions and admirable qualities of head and heart create in our minds the thought that your Highness can stand favourable comparison with the great Emperor, Akbar.

" Your Highness, in order that our popular Heir-apparent may gain experience in the administration of the State and prove an examplary ruler and worthy successor to you, your Highness has been pleased to entrust, under your personal and experienced guidance, the administration of our State to Captain Nawabzada Saheb, and we are gratified to observe that the Nawabzada Saheb is carrying on the duties of the administration with consummate care and zeal and has won the love and affection of us all within such a short space of time.

" Actuated by the very keen desire to commemorate in a permanent form the illustrious rule of our beloved Nawab Saheb who has always evinced a paternal interest in our welfare, we have assembled here unanimously to

declare that a memorial in the shape of a *Kirtisthambh* will be erected and for which, as announced by the Smarak Committee, a sum of about Rs. 40,000 has been already collected.

"Gentlemen, you will readily agree that we can hardly get a more auspicious opportunity for laying the foundation stone of the *Kirtisthambh* than the birthday anniversary of His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadur, and with that point in view we invited Thakore Saheb Shree Dolatsinghji of Limbdi, as he is a fast friend of His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadur, graciously to come and take part in these proceedings. The Thakore Saheb has kindly come here at our invitation and we now request him to be pleased to place us all under a deep obligation by performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the *Kirtisthambh* with his auspicious hand, and to strengthen thus the existing bonds between Limbdi and our State."

Reply by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

YOUR HIGHNESS, NAWABZADA SAHEBS, OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I deem it my duty to perform this ceremony of laying the foundation stone, nay it is my good fortune that I am called upon to do so by the subjects of the revered Nawab Saheb, whom I shall always look upon as my patron. I shall remain under an obligation to you for ever for giving me this opportunity.

"I for one cannot adequately describe the very many virtues of His Highness Nawab Saheb and it is but natural that His Highness' subjects should think of commemorating His Highness' long and beneficent rule. All of you know what Palanpur was half a century ago and everyone realises what it is to-day. All this is due to His Highness' wise, broad-minded, sympathetic personal rule. What is being done by the subjects to give expression to their deep sentiments of loyalty and devotion to His Highness is not more than is due to such a high pious personage as His Highness' goodself. I think the site selected for the people's memorial will greatly enhance the beauty of the city of Palanpur. I know that the *Kirtisthambh* is to be erected on behalf of the subjects, but as I also consider it my duty to contribute something towards the fund of the memorial, I offer the insignificant amount of 100 guineas, fully hoping that it will be accepted.

"I am glad to inform you that His Highness has promised to pay a visit to Limbdi for a short time.

"Gentlemen, I am only too pleased to tell you on this occasion that both Nawabzada Sahebs are very kindly disposed to me and my sons, and I entertain a sacred hope that the cordial relations between the two States will continue to exist from generation to generation.

"I am gratified to learn from the address presented by the subjects of the State that the Nawabzadah Saheb pays special attention and care to the administration of the State. If I enquire how the sons of Rulers can administer their States in other parts of India, I cannot but remark that such an example

exists only in Palanpur. It will prove advantageous if other Rulers follow the example set by His Highness the Nawab Saheb, because it is sure to establish a good understanding between the State and its subjects.

"It is my earnest prayer that His Highness the Nawab Saheb may enjoy long life and prosperity as a shield to us, that we may enjoy his patronage for many years, and that God may keep him happy and in sound health."

His Highness' reply read by Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb.

"THAKORE SAHEB AND MY LOYAL SUBJECTS,

"Before addressing a few words to my loyal subjects on this occasion, I should like first to give expression to the feelings I entertain for our distinguished guest and friend, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. My relations with the Thakore Saheb were those of a brother long before he came to the *gadi*. I am hardly able fully to reveal the deep impression made upon my mind by the sentiments of brotherly affection and genuine feeling expressed by the Thakore Saheb in his speech. He enjoys the affection and popularity of his people and these praiseworthy qualities of his have in a short time raised him high in the estimation of his brother Chiefs.

"My loyal subjects, this birthday anniversary takes the first rank among all the birthday anniversaries, because the ultimate object of the life of a Ruler consists in winning the love and affection of the people by doing good to them. It is but natural that I should derive much pleasure from the steps taken by my subjects to perpetuate their sentiments and feelings of pure loyalty and devotion towards me in the form of a *Kirtisthambh*, but I have further cause for pleasure in seeing that all my subjects have evinced full satisfaction with all my actions, great and small. Your words giving expression to the deep affectionate feeling towards me will remain engraved on my heart for ever and your welfare will take the first place in my heart even in the remaining days of my life devoted to God.

"Thakore Saheb, I must say here that I feel pleasure in the satisfaction which my subjects have expressed with the present administration. It is quite natural that the praises expressed for a son's good actions should afford great pleasure to a father. What could give more happiness to me than the knowledge that my subjects, who are even dearer to me than my son, should publicly express satisfaction with the administration of affairs conducted by my son, affording security for the future that the excellent relations which have been in existence between ruler and subjects for centuries past will become closer and lead the subjects to prosperity in future?"

Speech by Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammed Khan Saheb.

"A reply has already been read on behalf of my revered father to the address presented by the subjects of Palanpur State in which they drew a true picture in appropriate words of the admirable administration of my revered father. Notwithstanding that, it will not be out of place for me to address a few words in reply to the appreciation expressed in that address of myself.

Perhaps, it is not meet to take up the time of your Highness and of all the gentlemen present, but in view of the fact that my work has been praised by the people, it would not seem proper on my part if I failed to express my thanks to them.

" A son cannot requite the kindness of his parents, and particularly it is beyond the power of a son to requite his debt of gratitude to a father worthy of the name. My gratitude to my revered father for the trust with which he has allowed me to carry on the administration of the State under his own supervision is of the highest degree and it is certainly beyond my power to express it in appropriate words.

" Gentlemen, there is no sufficient time to mention in detail, on this occasion, the deeds performed by His Highness in the course of his brilliant government of the State. The acts of a man affect other people also though not to the same extent as they affect the doer himself. The arrangement of the world is always subject to changes. I do not say this out of selfish motives but I express it as my own opinion according to my humble experience that in all India it is my revered father alone who wishes to impart knowledge and experience to his Heir-apparent by carrying on the administration of the State through him out of pure love and full confidence, and that step on his part is one of foresight and deep thought. If I prove worthy of the trust, the advantages to be reaped from this thoughtful experiment will not be confined to the State only but will prove, I believe, a good example for others to follow. It is of great importance for the Rulers of the Indian States to make their Heirs-apparent fit for State administration, and with that object in view it is indeed in the interests of both the rulers and the ruled that rulers should introduce their sons into the administration of the States under their own eyes. The success of a rule cannot be measured by the wise administration of an individual ruler, but it must continue without break for generations. I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that the step taken by my father in putting confidence in me is full of foresight and wisdom ; this act of His Highness occupies the first place among all the deeds of his long and brilliant administration and it will be written in letters of gold in the annals of his rule.

" You all are aware that a heavy burden of responsibility is upon my shoulders. I look upon this appreciation which the loyal subjects of the State have expressed in regard to me as a great honour and I acknowledge it with pride and thankfulness. I always pray to God that He may grant long life to His Highness and health and strength to me to discharge my duties under his protection and guidance.

" In conclusion, I take this opportunity of heartily congratulating His Highness on behalf of myself and the whole State on the auspicious occasion of the birthday, and I again pray God that we may be fortunate enough to see many more such auspicious days."

19. In the evening sports were held in the George V Club in which the Nawabzadas, Kumar Shri Digvijaisinghji, the Heir-apparent of Limbdi, and some officers of the State and the Agency took part. Captain Nawabzada

Taley Muhammed Khan Saheb, Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb and Sahebzada Zabardastkhan offered silver cups for the winners, which were presented by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. A banquet by the Heir-apparent and a Durbar in the evening closed the rejoicings of the day.

His Highness' visits.

20. His Highness' general health unfortunately does not permit him to leave the State frequently and to travel. This year, however, His Highness was able to visit a few places and to establish personal contact with matters outside the State. On 20th November 1916 His Highness, accompanied by the two Nawabzadas and several officers, visited Delhi to take part in the deliberations of the Conference of the Ruling Princes. On alighting His Highness was met at the station by Captain Webb as the Political Officer deputed by the Government of India for the purpose. A salute of 18 guns was fired on His Highness' arrival. His Highness attended the Conference meetings and took a keen interest in the proceedings.

21. On 15th January 1917 His Highness, accompanied by Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb, paid a visit to Limbdi and from there to Bhavnagar.

22. On 6th February 1917 His Highness, accompanied by the two Nawabzadas and party, visited Bombay to bid farewell to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner and join the banquet which was given in honour of the Maharajah Saheb by the Ruling Princes of India on his departure to England as a Member of the Imperial War Conference. The climate of Bombay did not agree with His Highness. He had, therefore, unfortunately to return indisposed.

Tours in the State.

23. The Nawabzada Taley Muhammed Khan Saheb toured in the Deesa District during the cold weather. The tour was organised with the object of acquainting himself with the local conditions of the country and of coming into personal contact with the people.

Distinguished Visitors.

24. The distinguished visitors to the State during the year were His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Patiala, the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, Political Agent, Mahikantha, on his way to Nagel, the Honourable Captain Inigo Freeman Thomas, Kumar Shri Digvijaisinghji of Limbdi and the Thakore Saheb of Katosan.

Personnel.

25. Among the important changes in the personnel was the appointment of Mr. Damodardas Vrajlal Patwari as Customs Officer in place of Mr. Parmananddas Ranchhodlal Patwari who was appointed Auditor in Gondal State. Another change was necessitated on the untimely death of Doctor Kashinath Dhundhupanth Patwardhan, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, in whose place Mr. Shreeniwas Hajare, M.B.B.S., was appointed. On the retirement of Maneklal Tapidas Shah, Survey Kamdar, Mr. Shobhagchand Joita Modi was placed in charge of the Department. The services of Mr. Maganlal Gulabbhai Desai, Agricultural Graduate, have been engaged to supervise cotton cultivation and boring operations.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

26. Land is held by Mulgarasias, Bhayats, Jagirdars, Inamdars, Dharmada holders and Patawats (on service tenure) and by cultivators as tenants-at-will.

27. The following table gives a summary of the distribution of land in the State :— Extension of cultivation.

Barkhali.			Cultivated: Area in actual occupancy throughout the year.			Uncultivated.						Grand Total.	Remarks.
Area in possession of Bhayats and Jagirdars.	Area in possession of other alienees.	Total	Irrigated.	Dry crop land.	Total.	Forest.	Bid.	Grazing land.	Available for cultivation.	Waste land.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gunthas. 36	10	6	23	6	29	19	22	22	31	31	5	...	
Acres. 265,090	185,530	450,621	35,656	332,258	367,914	98,993	19,482	87,618	60,256	36,112	301,464	1,120,000	

A comparison shows that an increase of 619 acres (29 gunthas) in the irrigated area has taken place. It is evidently the conversion of dry crop land into irrigated land, as a proportionate decrease in the former is shown.

28. The failure of the rains prevented cotton cultivation last year, but in the year under report 3,663 acres were brought under cotton in four Talukas, Deesa, Dhanera, Panthawara and Gadh, giving a total yield of about 7,762 maunds, which is not discouraging considering the fact that these may be said to be the first attempts at cotton growing in the State. Cotton growing promises to prosper. An expert from Dhrangadhra, where cotton growing flourishes, was sent for to advise the cultivators on the peculiarities of the crop; and recently the services of an Agricultural Graduate who has had experience of cotton growing in Baroda State was permanently engaged to supervise and encourage cultivation. Cotton.

29. The rainfall returns show that although June and July did not give much rain, August made up for the short-comings of the previous two months and September opportunely supplemented it by a timely fall of about 4½ inches. Of the yield of the main crops in the proportion of annas to a rupee, Wheat yielded 11, Bajri 12, Sarsav 10, Joowar 9, Tal 8 ; this may be taken to be a fair yield. The yield of the minor crops, rice and pulses, was not satisfactory. Food-grain crops.

Remission.

30. Remission of revenue was made in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 91,251-4-2 and divided in the six Mahals as shown below, but the State was saved by a favourable rain fall from the necessity of any remission during the year under report :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Deesa	35,500	0	0
Dhanera	21,000	0	0
Vadgam	13,763	10	8
Palanpur	12,533	15	4
Gadh	6,552	1	5
Panthawada	1,901	8	9
Total Rs. ...	91,251	4	2

Survey.

31. The measurement survey of five villages in all was taken in hand, of which one was an incomplete village from last year and four newly-started villages. Of these villages the one left from last year and two of those started, in all the survey of three villages, was completed during the year. The three villages completed comprised 404 survey numbers embracing an area of 2,591 acres and 32 gunthas of land. Classification and Hissawari for the first time was made for the purpose of levying a cash assessment in nine villages comprising 2,581 survey numbers.

Revision classification and Hissawari for the purpose of reassessing was made in nine villages embracing 2,680 survey numbers.

Land Revenue

32. The Land Revenue collection for the revenue year commencing from November 1915 to October 1916 amounted to Rs. 2,48,643-10-8 as against Rs. 3,84,483-9-8, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,35,839-15-9 due to the previous famine year.

CHAPTER III.

33. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State. Legislation.

34. The State maintains no Military Force ; but a small detachment of gunners is entertained to look after the State guns and fire salutes on ceremonial occasions. Military Force.

35. The Police Force consists of the Mounted and the Foot, 162 of the former and 451 of the latter. The total strength is 613, the same as last year. 22 Men and an Officer form the Bodyguard of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. Police.

36. Appendices V, VI and VII give details of the working of the Force. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 16,281-8-9 as against Rs. 25,089-7-6 in the previous year, and the recoveries were Rs. 7,158-2-8 as against Rs. 11,228-11-6, giving a percentage of 43·9 as against 44·79. Police Work.

37. The maintenance of the Police Force cost Rs. 91,086-11-1 as against Rs. 89,493-2-11 showing an increase of Rs. 1,592-15-0.

38. The Sibandi force consists of 507 men as against 528, including the Bargir Sawars, and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 34,972-15-9 as against Rs. 34,900-11-0 last year. Sibandi.

39. Appendix VIII gives details of the working of the Criminal Courts. It shows 442 offences against 606 last year, and the total number of persons brought to trial was 1,025 of whom 327 were discharged, 351 acquitted, 325 convicted and 22 remained under-trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 31·7 against 30·5 last year and 24·4 in the previous year. Criminal Justice.

40. Appendix IX gives details of criminal appeals. In all 7 appeals against 11 last year, consisting of 15 persons against 15 last year, were presented to the Huzur Court, the highest Court of Appeal ; six appeals were disposed of and one remained at the end of the year. Similarly, 11 against 13 appeals concerning 28 persons against 18 were presented to the Lower Appellate Court and all were disposed of.

41. There are in all 10 Civil Courts in the State--one in each of the 7 Mahals—and the District, the Small Causes and the Civil Subordinate Courts at Palanpur make up the number.

42. Appendix X gives details of the working of the Civil Courts. The total number of cases collectively in all Courts was 2,127 against 1,456 last year, of which 524 were old cases and 1,603 were presented during the year under report. Of these 1,443 against 932 were disposed of leaving a balance of 684 cases. The total value of the suits filed amounted to Rs. 1,41,360-14-4 as against Rs. 1,84,414-6-9, and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,25,763-0-9 as against Rs 1,03,334-1-1. The average duration of suits was 6 months and 19 days as against 11 months and 13 days. This should be regarded as a fair amount of work The Courts, however, particularly the Civil Justice.

Dewani Nyayadhis Courts at Palanpur and Dhanera, have been warned to show still greater despatch. Some old cases affected the average duration of suits in the Sarnyayadhis Court.

Decrees.

43. Appendix XI shows the disposal of work in executing decrees. The Special Officer, Palanpur, has shown despatch as in the previous year. The applications remaining over from the previous year numbered 151 against 1,009, carrying a value of Rs. 31,996-14-8 against Rs. 94,134-0-9 and the applications brought to register during the year were 1,719 against 534 last year, carrying a value of Rs. 1,56,112-6-6 against Rs. 63,551-10-11 last year, giving a total of 1,870 applications of the total value of Rs. 1,88,109-5-2 against Rs. 1,51,685-11-8. Of these 1,510 carrying a value of Rs. 1,43,587-15-0 against 1,392 carrying a value of Rs. 1,25,688-13-0 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 360 of the value of Rs. 44,521-6-2 against 151 of the value of Rs. 31,996-14-9 at the close of the year.

44. The disposal of work in this respect in the District shows fair despatch except at Dhanera, which requires attention.

45. Appendix XII gives the disposal of Civil appeals ; and the disposal of work in the Sarnyayadhis Court is satisfactory.

Extradition.

46. During the year under report demands were made by the State in 18 cases involving 42 accused persons. Sixteen of the cases were sanctioned, one was withdrawn and one disallowed. Surrenders have so far been made by the different States concerned in six cases involving 13 accused persons. Out of the 13 persons surrendered 6 were convicted, one was discharged and 6 are awaiting trial. Similarly demands were made by other States from this State in 12 cases involving 52 accused and demands in 8 cases involving 11 persons were complied with. Of the 11 persons surrendered by this State 5 were convicted and 6 discharged.

Jail and Lockups.

47. The Central Prison at Palanpur and the lockups in the Mahals have been maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,353-10-4. The total number of prisoners at the Central Prison was 343, the daily average being 90. The average detention of accused persons under-trial was 10 days as against 6 last year.

48. Appendix XIII gives details of the Jail, etc.

Registration.

49. There are four Registration Offices, namely, those in Palanpur, Deesa, Dhanera and Vadgam. The total number of documents presented for registration and registered was 213 against 244 last year, involving a value of Rs. 1,05,402-14-3 against Rs. 97,770-1-3 last year. The registration fees realized amounted to Rs. 281-2-0 against Rs. 282-12-0.

Municipality.

50. The City Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,152-1-0 as against Rs. 4,928-6-6 and the receipts were Rs. 1,231-4-7 as against Rs. 883-3-6. Portions of Chhoti Bazar road were widened and land was acquired for it by cutting back a few shops which could be conveniently tackled. Similarly, the southern portion of the Pather Road was widened. The road from Amli Chakla through the Chhoti Bazar to the Dilkusha garden was metalled. Other roads, such as the Badi Bazar, the Pather Road up to the Delhi Gate, the Club Road from Miran Gate and the Amir Road were kept in repair.

51. Road watering was maintained on an increased scale.

Up to the year under report the major portion of the Municipal expenditure was borne by a contribution of the entire city octroi duty; this year that duty was removed in the interests of trade, the State contributing an equal amount from its general funds towards the Municipal expenses. This and other calls on the state prevented it from incurring the special expenditure in taking in hand and carrying out Nawabzadah Yavar Husen Khan Saheb's pressing programme of sanitary reforms in the City. In the interest of the health of the City, however, a programme of such urgency and utility cannot be much longer delayed.

Poor-house.

52. The daily average number of inmates in the Sher Muhammed Muhatajkhana was between 40 and 43 and the cost of maintaining the poor was Rs. 2,577-5-5. The average cost per head per month was about Rs. 5.

53. The Fund from contributions received up to date amounts to Rs. 593-14-10 and is deposited in the Postal Savings Bank. Healthy children of the Poor-house are educated in the Local Vernacular School and one of them is in the 5th Gujrathi Standard. During the year under report the inmates of the Muhatajkhana were fed once each by Messrs. Maganlalbhai of Bombay, N. S. Patwari, L. B. Mehta, L. J. Zaveri and G. D. Kothari, respectively, and twice by Mr. P. H. Mehta.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

54. The total rainfall during the year was 31 inches and 99 cents as against 13 inches and 72 cents last year, which was a year of scarcity, and the average rainfall of the last five years is 22 inches 47·6 cents.

55. The conditions of the crops can be gathered from the figures given in Chapter 2, and may be said to be fair.

Fodder

56. The stock of fodder was sufficient.

Wages, Labour and Prices.

57. Appendix XVIII gives details of the prices of food grains. Prices, however, did not go down for sundry causes, the chief being the War. Rates of wages remained practically the same as last year and ranged between 4 annas and 6 annas a day.

Forest

58. The revenue realised under this head amounted to Rs. 17,408-2-9 as against Rs. 17,988-6-6 last year. There is a decrease of Rs. 580-3-9 in the revenue and that is due to the Ijara for firewood not having been given on account of failure of rain in the year before last. The cultivation of lac is progressing remarkably and the output has risen from 12 maunds in the first year to 139 maunds and 247 maunds in the subsequent years; in the year under report it amounted to 226 maunds. The last is an inconsistent figure, in view of the fact that the lac insect is thriving; but it is due to the fact that a good quantity of lac was stolen from the forest on the boundary.

59. The Forest Officer has submitted an interesting report for the year and makes some useful suggestions which deserve attention. A Forest Survey and a Forest Act appear to be the urgent needs of the Department; when these are supplied, the Forest promises to be, according to the Officer's report, capable of great improvement producing increased revenue.

Public Works

60. The Public Works together with the City Settlement Department were started jointly as one Department as far back as the rule of Dewan Fateh Khan Saheb, the grandfather of His Highness. Growing by degrees from this nucleus almost to a full-fledged Department in the time of His Highness, it has, manned by local talent, executed some substantial works of public utility. The new city-wall, the tomb of Dewan Phirozkhan, and the oldest portion of the Darbar Gadh and the Residency bungalow in the time of Dewan Fateh Khan Saheb; the Zorawar Bungalow in the Darbar Gadhi and the Arch-gate near it, the new Katcheri in the Darbar Gadhi, the Tomb of Dewan Fateh Khanji Saheb and the city-gate called the new Gate in the time of Dewan Zorawar Khanji Saheb; the Dilkhusha Bungalow, the Boys' and Girls' schools, the Hospital, the State Jail, the High School, the Mohtaj-khana, the Khas Mahal, the Fateh Mahal and the Hava Mahal in the Darbar Gadhi, the Library, the Jackson Hall, the Legit Market, &c., in the first half of His Highness' rule; and latterly the Club, the Hardinge Guest-house,

Murshad's tomb and the tomb of Kazi Anwar, as also the extension of the High School are the public buildings which stand so far to the credit of the Department. One extremely important question connected with the Public Works Department is worthy of note and attention; the Department, with the aid of local talent, has carried on its work, until very recently and that, too, by very gradual increase, with a very limited establishment at a moderate expenditure. Captain Nawabzadah Taley Muhammed Saheb, ever since he assumed the administration of the State, has taken a very keen and personal interest in the Department, and having a taste for architecture has made a special study of it. This has become evident in the more recent buildings such as the Club and the Guest-house, which show a distinct departure in architectural style in Palanpur. With this interest and the needs of the times, the work of the Department has extensively increased and the establishment also in proportion. The name of the unobtrusive and energetic Public Works Department officer, Saiyed Gulamian, should be mentioned in connection with the satisfactory working of the Department.

61. Amongst the new works taken in hand may be mentioned the upper storey of the Guest-House, the extension of the High School, the fencing wall of the Public Garden in Shergunj, and the foundation work of the monument named the *Kirtisthambh* of which mention has already been made.

City settlement.

62. It has been stated that the Public Works Department has also charge of the City Settlement Department which needs development. One of its urgent needs is the framing of rules for its guidance, which will comprise the acquisition of land for the widening of streets; and, in order to reduce congestion in the town, for the extension of the city by marking out plots of land for sale, for the prevention of encroachment and above all for the city survey. Most of this work is going on and the rules too are contemplated. But an early and thorough reorganisation of the Department is necessary. In the extension of the town may be mentioned the sale of plots and the buildings which have come into existence on either side of the Shergunj Road leading to the Station.

63. The burial ground opposite the Hospital and the Hindu crematory near the Pataleshwar Mahadev Mandir in Shergunj have been closed and plots for the purpose have been granted to the Hindus and Mahomedans at some distance from the town near the Mansarowar Tank. An open mosque for the burial ground and two sheds and a well for the crematory have been sanctioned at the expense of the State.

64. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 49,938-5-10 as against 79,528-1-11 last year. Appendix XIX gives details. the year being accounted from November 1915 to October 1916 according to the State financial year.

Railway.

65. The State share of the dividend in the Palanpur-Deesa Railway amounted to Rs. 15,897-0-0.

Irrigation.

66. There is no Irrigation Department yet in the State but the services of Mr. M. V. Lele, B.A., L.C.E., were engaged to survey possible irrigation bunds and catchments in the hills. He has proposed three irrigation schemes for which projects are being submitted.

Post and telegraph

67. One combined post and telegraph office in the town of Palanpur and 8 Branch Post Offices in the Districts continue as before.

68. A post office at Panthawada and the raising of the telegraph office at Palanpur to the second class are now pressing needs and attention has been invited to the fact for the last two years.

General condition of the State and the people

69. The State remained immune from epidemics. The labourers in the town and big villages found sufficient employment. The rates of food grains were average.

70. The total number of births was 5,089 as against 6,490, and the total number of deaths was 4,845 against 3,760 last year. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population was as given below :—

	Past year.	Present year.
Births	28·8	22·6
Deaths	12·26	21·53

Excise

71. Appendix XXI gives details of the Excise Revenue. The Opium Revenue amounted to Rs. 60,681-15-10 as against 44,996-0-0 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,685-15-10. The amount shown as an increase is really not an increase of revenue but owing to the balance of last year, no purchase of Opium was made during the year under report, and hence no expense was incurred, which accounts for the apparent increase. The Police Kamdar was successful in detecting two important cases of smuggling in which over two maunds of opium smuggled from Malwa were confiscated.

Abkari.

72. The purely Abkari Revenue realised during the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,258-8-11 as against 33,948-14-6 showing an increase of Rs. 1,309-10-5. The Excise Department having been recently established. rules for the guidance of the Department generally and particularly for the liquor warehouses, prevention of offences and the abkari revenue collection have been framed and await sanction. The Excise Officer, Saiyed Bada Saheb Fakrudin, has shown special knowledge and zeal in framing the rules and in generally organising the Department. Two more Inspectors, one for the District and another for the warehouse, have shortly to be appointed for the better administration of the Department.

73. Some Jagirdars in the State exercised certain abkari privileges under the old farming system and on the introduction of the Madras System which centralised distillation and jurisdiction, the question of their privileges was satisfactorily settled. The total excise revenue amounted to Rs. 97,969-12-9 against Rs. 80,858-10-6 showing an increase of Rs. 17,111-2-3.

74. On the retirement of Mr. Parmananddass R. Patwari, who had become conversant with the work of the Department, anxiety was felt, on the appointment of a fresh officer, as to the progress of the Customs Department. But it must be said to the credit of Mr. Damodardas V. Patwari that he did not take long to master the situation. The rules for the Customs Department which were drafted last year were ably submitted by him and were sanctioned, and were in force during the year under report. A manual under the rules is being drafted, and on the whole the Customs Department has worked satisfactorily under the officership of Mr. Damodardas V. Patwari.

75. Under the Customs Office now there are three Inspectors, Mandikamdars and Nakedars to do the work both of detection and prevention of smuggling, and collection of the Customs Revenue. A fourth Inspector is shortly to be appointed and the State is to be divided into four Customs Divisions which will still further facilitate work and detection. The following statement shows the supervision exercised by the Department during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Name of Court.	Cases remaining undisposed of during the past year.	Cases detected during the year.		Total.		Particulars of the cases disposed of.					Balance of the cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.		Remarks.
							Number of cases proved.		Number of cases not proved.		Total.			
		Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Huzur Office... Original	6	27	25	27	31	19	27	2	1	21	28	3	
	Huzur Office... Appeal	...	5	4	5	4	5	4	...	...	5	4	...	
2	Customs Office Original	17	119	109	122	126	93	84	12	9	105	93	33	
	Customs Office Appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur's Court.	...	18	71	18	71	16	59	2	12	18	71	...	
4	Gadh Thandar's Court ...	...	3	28	3	28	3	27	...	1	3	28	...	
5	Vadgam Tehsildar's Court	...	36	21	38	21	31	21	7	...	38	21	...	
6	Deesa do. ...	...	20	47	20	47	18	45	2	2	20	47	...	
7	Dhanera do. ...	2	26	31	26	33	12	14	12	6	24	20	13	
8	Panthawada do. ...	2	5	31	5	33	3	26	...	5	3	31	2	
	Total ...	27	259	367	264	394	200	307	37	36	237	343	51	

76. It will be noted that in all 394 as against 264 cases of smuggling were detected and 343 as against 237 were disposed of.

77. The following statement shows the individual work of the three Inspectors and the Nakedars :—

Serial Number	Name of the person who detected the offence.	Number of person detected.	Particulars of the case detected.			Amount of the duty in value in smuggled cases.	Amount of reward awarded to the person detecting the case.	Remarks.
			Number of cases proved.	Number of cases not proved.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mr. Shamsherkhan Aledadkhan, Palanpur, Panthawada Customs Inspector	136	117	19	136	187 5 2	121 0 0	
2	Mr. Kunilal Dulabhji, Vadgam Customs Inspector	48	45	3	48	66 10 0	65 4 0	
3	Mr. Muhammed Ali Salery Deesa, Dhanera Customs Inspector	27	24	3	27	74 12 2	36 15 0	
4	Mr. Umedram Keshavram, Madana Nakedar.	25	24	1	25	46 4 0	32 6 0	
5	Other Nakedars, &c. ...	107	97	10	107	168 12 10	.....	
	Total ...	343	307	36	343	543 12 2	347 8 0	

78. The total revenue of the year under this head amounted to Rs. 1,08,298-3-10 as against Rs. 1,37,144-15-5 showing a decrease of Rs. 28,846-11-7. This is mainly due to the famine year and its after effects. The State financial year from November 1916 to October 1916 includes the famine year also. The cultivators who migrated into the neighbouring country for irrigated cultivation were permitted to take food grains seed and grass free of customs duty. Looking to the figure of the volume of trade the imports amounted to Rs. 61,81,414-6-5 against Rs. 27,44,480-12-6 and the exports to Rs. 1,09,66,684-9-5 as against Rs. 26,28,605-2-10. It will be seen that the imports increased by more than one-half which fact indicates the effect of the bad year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

79. It may be stated at the outset that this Department has advanced in the way of introducing modern methods of account. It will however take time and expense to place the Department on a satisfactory standard. The Audit and Account branches of the Department urgently need to be separated , they are joint at present. Many more rules and regulations are yet to be issued and properly trained and well paid men have to be employed to make the Department faultless. Credit is however due to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatt, for the good conduct of the Department and the standard of efficiency of the establishment under him. Appendix XXII-B showing the receipts and expenditure gives the financial aspect of the year.

80. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 72,532-2-3 against Rs. 58,497-8-3 last year. The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 9,43,170-5-10 against Rs. 12,48,498-9-6 last year. From these should be deducted the items 22, 23, 24 and 25 which are entries made in pursuance of account rules and are not receipts. They amount to Rs. 3,33,955-10-6, the actual revenue of the year was therefore Rs. 6,09,214-11-4 against Rs. 8,71,461-9-2 showing a decrease of Rs. 2,62,246-13-10.

81. The total gross expenditure involved under all heads was Rs. 9,43,275-14-6 against Rs. 12,34,913-15-6 and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 72,426-9-7 as against Rs. 72,532-2-3 last year. Of these items 35, 36, 37. 38, being the amounts corresponding to items 22, 23, 24 and 25 on the receipt side amounting to Rs. 3,60,263-5-7 being deducted, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,83,012-8-11 against Rs. 8,23,679-2-9 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,40,656-9-10.

82. A bad year always carries its baneful effects for some years to follow. The bad year 1914-15 was so commingled, according to the State year. with the year under report that only praise for the administration of the Captain Nawabzadah Taley Muhammed Khan Saheb can explain how the State finances were so steered as to escape a fresh loan.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

83. Details under this chapter cannot be discussed without expressing the deepest sympathy and regret at the untimely death of the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Kasinath Dhondhupanth Patwardhan, whose career was cut short in the prime of life.

84. The Goodfellow Hospital in Palanpur affords accommodation for 25 indoor patients. There are also two dispensaries, one at Deesa and the other at Dhanera.

85. The total number of patients treated at the Goodfellow Hospital was 12,823 against 15,175 last year. The total number of indoor patients was 282 as against 309. Of these 268 were discharged cured, 83 died and 11 remained over this year. The daily average of indoor patients was 10 and of outdoor patients 135 as against 170 last year.

86. The total number of major surgical operations performed was 100 against 73 last year and the number of minor operations was 750 against 650 last year.

87. The maximum temperature at Palanpur was 115 and the minimum 48.

88. The total rainfall was 31 inches and 99 cents as against 13 inches 72 cents last year.

89. The number of post-mortem examinations was 6 against 10.

90. The total number of deaths in the town of Palanpur was 761 as against 634. The death rate per 1,000 in the town was 42·2 against 36·74, the infant mortality being the largest. The chief prevailing diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, influenza, malarial fevers, eye diseases, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.

91. The expenditure on the Goodfellow Hospital amounted to Rs. 9,594-1-1 as against 9,723-10-3 last year.

92. The total number of patients treated at the Deesa Dispensary was 4,372 as against 4,110, the daily average being the same as last year. The number of minor operations was 270 as against 265. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 738-9-6 as against Rs. 750.

93. The number of patients treated at the Dhanera Dispensary was 4,474 as against 3,244, the daily average being 44 as against 33·4.

94. The number of minor operations performed was 418 as against 349. The post-mortem examination held during the year under report was 1 and the medico legal cases were 52.

95. The total expenditure was Rs. 699-8-3 as against Rs. 688-5-4.

96. There is a Hospital in the Palanpur Agency and a Mahajan Dispensary in the town. The State physician, Adulajiz Garib Hakim, has treated 1,243 patients, the Musalmans being 922 and the Hindus 317, 1 Christian, and one Parsee. Looking to the work of this Shifakhana it is fully worthy of State maintenance.

97. The State maintains also a State Vaccination establishment.

The subjoined table shows its work.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	
1915-16 ...	4,286	4,198	8,484	8,308	...	...	...	...	
1916-17 ...	4,000	3,749	7,749	7,564	...	...	...	...	

98. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,366-8-0, the same as last year.

99. The total expenditure of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 12,398-10-10 as against 12,528-7-7.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

100. Appendix XXV gives particulars under this head. The total number of boys and girls receiving education is 2,429 as against 2,609 last year. The decrease of 220 boys cannot easily be accounted for. A close examination of the figures received from the rural schools shows that the decrease has occurred in the village schools and that may be due to the bad effects of the year 1915-16 which caused the migration of several families. Another apparent cause seems to be the opening of a private primary English School in the growing and commercial village of Kanodar and the existence of some private indigeous schools in Palanpur.

101. The total expenditure on education amounts to Rs. 22,490-3-5.

Vernacular education.

102. The following table shows the number of boys and girls in different standards in the Vernacular Schools :—

Standard.	Number of		Remarks.
	Boys.	Girls.	
VII	13	.....	
VI	21	1	
V	129	9	
IV	235	12	
III	286	23	
II	334	38	
I	347	35	
	604	72	
Total ...	1,969	190	

103. The classification of children in schools showing communities is given below :—

	Brahmins.	Jains.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Total.	Remarks.
Boys	165	587	624	589	1	3	1,969	
Girls	32	111	44	1	2	...	190	
Total ...	197	698	668	590	3	3	2,159	

104. The real difficulties in the progress and efficiency of Vernacular Education are the dearth of teachers generally and trained professional teachers particularly. Other departments and walks of life afford greater attractions to men. Increased pay is one of the remedies, but there too it is not possible to exceed a certain limit. The Educational Officer, Mr. Chhotalal Kothari, showed great tact and ability in meeting these emergencies throughout the year.

105. There is a High School in Palanpur, a Primary English School as a communal enterprise in Kanodar, and an English standard is shortly to be added to the Deesa School. The number of boys receiving English Education together with their percentage and daily attendance is given below :— English.

No.	Description.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Remarks.
1	Number of boys on roll on 31st March.	191	270	
2	Average monthly number ...	215	242	
3	Average daily attendance ...	195	219	
4	Percentage of daily attendance ...	91	90·6	
5	Boys studying a classical language.	49	81	
6	Boys studying Vernacular ...	191	263	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	Fees received	1,550 10 0	1,718 0 0	

106. The figures show decided progress under every head. The classification according to caste is given below :—

No.	Classes.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Remarks.
1	Brahmans	16	26	
2	Jains	119	152	
3	Other Hindus	23	38	
4	Mahomedans	32	52	
5	Parsees	1	1	
6	Native Christians	.....	1	
	Total ...	191	270	

107. Here also the increase in boys of each community is evidenced. The number of Mahomedan boys has nearly doubled. A circumstance worth noting is that the number of Muslim boys in the Vernacular schools is 589 whereas in the English School it is only 52. Perhaps that accounts for their poverty.

108. The results of the examination show that out of 8 boys sent up for the Matriculation examination, 4 passed, one being a Muslim. 8 boys were sent up in the month of March during the year under report and the examination result will appear in the next year's report. Physical and moral education is also well looked after by the enthusiastic and painstaking Head Master Mr. C. M. Shroff. The Head Master acknowledges with thanks a sum of Rs. 84 from an enlightened citizen Mr. Surajmal Lallobhai Mehta who has offered it for special prizes in moral subjects.

109. The rates of fees are moderate and continue the same as last year. 20 per cent. of backward Hindu communities and 30 per cent. of Muslims, and all boys belonging to the agricultural classes are admitted free.

Progress.

110. The State has maintained its generous education policy, and although the expenditure has gone on increasing yearly, the State has borne it liberally and fostered education. The Nawabzadah Captain Taley Muhammed Khan takes a keen interest in the advance of education in the State and has attended to every need of the Department even more than the means of the State could allow. The yearly increase of boys in the high school necessitates the extension of the high school buildings and the Nawabzadah has replanned the whole building. Sums have been liberally allowed for the provision of school furniture, the library and the laboratory. In order to secure efficient teaching a scheme of promotion based on educational qualifications and period of service has been sanctioned. The services of Mr. Kikani in place of Mr. Lallobhai Parikh, the oldest member of the staff, retired, have been engaged as a special teacher for mathematics. Standard III was divided into two classes, and an additional assistant was engaged.

111. To evoke the greater attention and activity of the boys a scheme of competitive scholarships, proposed by the Head Master, was approved and sanctioned and put in force. It has been associated with the name of the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. The Sir George Clark Scholarships for collegiate education were put on systematic lines with a view to support higher education in the case of deserving boys.

112. In brief the State has done its best to advance education.

CHAPTER **VIII.**

Miscellaneous.

113. The State has a printing press called the Palanpur Rajya Bhakta Printing Press.

114. There are four libraries in Palanpur, *viz.*, the Palanpur General Library, the Bohra Madresa Library, and two Jain Libraries.

115. Beyond the gazetted holidays the offices were closed on 4th August 1916 on account of Intercession day, and on 4th April 1916 on the departure of Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, from India. A holiday was observed on 13th March 1917, on the birth of a grandson to the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, who ranks among the most cordial friends of His Highness. Offices were closed on 9th June 1916, on the most lamentable demise of Lord Kitchner, and on 19th July 1916 and 2nd August 1916 on the death of Mian Shri Pahadkhan Mian, the father-in-law of His Highness, and that of the Medical Officer, Doctor Kashinath Dhondupanth Patwardhan. They were closed also on the 6th January 1917, on the death of Jafarmian, the son of Mian Shri Dosumian Saheb, the brother-in-law of His Highness.

116. The King George V Club flourishes as usual and affords genuine recreation to its members. The thanks of the members are due to Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Coghill for their kindly interest in the institution.

117. Mrs. Coghill's name remains prominent in connection with the work of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund in Palanpur.

118. To summarise the administration, it may be briefly stated that the paternal supervision exercised by His Highness as an experienced and sagacious ruler, over the cautious administration of the keen and sober minded heir-apparent Captain Nawabzadah Taley Muhammed Khan, who was supported faithfully by the Officers under him, carried the administration of the State forward with steady progress.

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

Political and Judicial Secretary,
Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,
PALANPUR, 15*th August* 1917.

APPENDIX I.

List of High Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.	Political and Judicial Secretary.	Throughout.	the year.	
Abhechand Govindji Desai, B. A. L. L. B.	Revenue Secretary.	,,	,,	
Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat...	Financial Secretary.	,,	,,	
Pitamberdas Lavji Thakar, B. A. L. L. B. and Advocate of the Bombay High Court...	Sir Nyayadhish.	,,	,,	
Shrinivas Sitaram Hajare M. B. B. S...	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Odhavji Ghellabhai.	Small Cause Court Judge.	,,	,,	
GulabMiyan AbduMiyan Syed.	Public Works Officer.	,,	,,	
Dungarshi Futtehchand Kothari	Diwani Nyayadhish and Agency State Vakil. ...	,,	,,	
MuradMiyan LalMiyan.	Superintendent of Police.	,,	,,	
Narandas Sanaldas Patwari...	Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.	,,	,,	
Parmanandas Ranchhodlal Patwari.	Customs Officer.	1-4-16	16-8-16	
Damodardas Vrajlal Patwari B. A. L. L. B.	——Do——	2-9-16	31-3-17	
Chimanlal Motilal Shroff M. A.	Head Master High School Palanpur.	Throughout	the year	
Syed Badesaheb Fakhruddin Contractor.	Excise Officer.	,,	,,	
Maganbhai Oojambhai Kothari.	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur.	,,	,,	
Chhotalal Maganbhai Kothari.	Educational Officer.	,,	,,	
FaridMiyan ImamMiyan...	Opium Inspector.	,,	,,	
Lallubhai Bhikhabhai B. A.	Private Secretary to Captain Nawabzada Sahib. ...	,,	,,	
Chandulal Sobhagchand Kothari.	Record and Bajawani Officer...	,,	,,	
Phirozsha Pestonji Lakdawala.	Municipal Secretary.	,,	,,	
Manaklal Tapidas Shah.	Survey Kamdar	1-4-16	6-9-16	
Sobhagchand Joita Modi...	——Do——	7-9-16	31-3-17	
Abdul Aziz Garib-Hakim.	State Physician	Throughout	the year.	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Description.	whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Procedure Code.	yes.	Nil.	
Limitation Act.	yes.	,,	
Registration Act.	yes.	,,	
Stamp Act.	yes.	,,	
Criminal Procedure Code.	yes,	,,	
Penal Code.	yes,	,,	
Police Act.	yes	,,	
Act to Prevent Cruelty to Animals. ...	yes.	,,	
Customs Act.	No.	,,	
Municipal Act.	No.	,,	
Court Fee Act.	Mostly.	,,	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX III.

Statement Showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry...								NIL.						
Sappers...														
Artillery...														
Infantry...														
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in Palanpur State for the year 1916-1917.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MOUNTED POLICE.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police...	1	100	1200	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Opium Inspector. ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fouzdars... ...	10	22 to 70	4299	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	
Jamadars... ...	17	15 to 100	7470	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	
Dafedars... ...	2	23	552	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Nisandar... ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bugler... ...	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Silledars... ...	116	20 to 22	29496	...	13	...	...	3	45	...	
Camel Sowars... ...	12	16 to 18	2328	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	
	162										

FOOT POLICE.												
Jamadars...	...	2	9 to 18	324	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Sheristedar...	...	1	13	156	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Karkoons...	...	13	7 to 14	1290	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Drill Master...	...	1	11	132	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Havaldars..	...	13	7 to 11	1512	...	2	...	1	1	8	...
Naiks...	...	16	5½ to 9	1506	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Constables...	...	275	5 to 9	27827	8	53	...	5	2	39	...
Pagis...	...	9	5½ to 8	678	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Farrier...	...	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		331									
CITY POLICE FORCE.												
Soobedar...	...	1	50	580	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fouzdar...	...	1	30	352	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jamadars...	...	2	25 to 30	429-0-1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Havaldars...	...	5	13 to 15	834-3-1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Naiks...	...	6	11 to 12	828-0-0	...	...	...	2	...	4	...

Karkoon... ...	1	8	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Constables... ...	86	7 to 9	6991-7-5	3	30	...	1	1	24	...
Mochi (Shoe-maker) ...	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhisti (Water-bearer) ...	1	3½	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crier (tom-tom beater) ...	1	2½	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	105									
BAND.										
Band Master... ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandsmen... ...	14	7 to 20	1823-9-1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
	15									
Total...	613		86764-3-8	11	105	1	12	12	187	1

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	559	427	396	350	388	346	193	187	145	150	48-7	50-3	49-7	54-4	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-1917.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur	25089-7-6	16281-8-9	11228-11-6	7158-2-8	44-7	43-9	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-1917.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced						Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment								Awaiting trial	Remarks
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total												
								Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility...	1	6	7	21	7	36	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants...	...	4	4	7	4	17	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin & Government stamps...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting public health &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	...	3	3	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt ...	4	4	8	14	8	27	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt and extortion ...	1	21	22	54	22	44	7	...	1	...	1	5	...	7	37	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Kidnapping ...	...	...	6	6	2	6	14	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape...	...	...	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dacoity...	...	...	2	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery...	...	...	4	4	8	4	6	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft...	...	9	133	142	175	136	223	118	...	15	3	66	34	...	118	97	...	...	20	27	8	18	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Criminal Trespass...	...	1	12	13	10	12	31	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	25	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences relating to documents...	...	1	3	4	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences relating to marriage...	...	...	32	32	50	31	84	11	...	2	...	7	2	...	11	72	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences against special and local laws...	...	2	14	16	20	16	43	37	...	...	...	9	28	...	37	6	...	...	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous...	...	9	191	200	222	195	481	115	...	3	...	17	95	...	115	359	...	...	16	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total...	28	440	468	592	453	1025	325	...	22	4	126	173	...	325	678	...	...	49	41	12	28	13	6	1	1	1	...	...	22								

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-1917.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1916-1917.					Total.							Persons remaining at the end of year.	
	Past year.	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court...	5	8	...	7	1	...	...	...	5	8	0	3	5	...	...	.	
Sir Nyayadish Court	43	41	43	56	15	36	...	...	114	150	10	72	59	...	...	9	
PalanpurFirstClassMagistrateCourt	250	198	4	166	12	269	...	...	518	451	77	238	130	...	...	6	
Deesa Do	135	81	11	47	9	126	...	...	277	193	162	2	26	...	...	3	
Dhanera Do	20	27	...	19	20	11	...	...	26	50	26	5	17	...	...	2	
Wadgam Do	84	50	16	27	19	29	...	...	161	91	11	31	47	...	...	2	
Panthawada Second Class Do ...	33	13	...	5	...	31	...	...	56	36	15	...	21	...	...	...	
Gadh Do	33	22	...	17	...	27	...	...	61	44	26	...	18	...	...	...	
BaplaSecondClass Magistrate Court	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	0	...	2	...	...	...	
Total...	606	442	74	346	76	529	...	...	1223	1025	327	351	325	...	...	22	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-1917.

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Huzur Court ...	7	...	...	8	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Appellate Court...	11	...	...	24	8	0	0	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	18	...	...	32	10	1	1	7	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	

A M. K Dehlavi.

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-1917.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year								Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights Number of suits under Rs 100	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	No of Suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000	No of Suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000	No of suits above Rs 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									y. m di	
ir Nyayadhish Court ...	36	37	12	7	48	44	11	15	37	29	9076- 7-0	0	5	2	0	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	12	12201- 8-0	2-2- 0	
mall Causes Court ...	73	16	240	409	313	425	297	403	16	22	26630- 7-3	0	409	0	366	43	0	0	0	79	255	27	42	26632- 0-3	0-2- 4	
ivani Court ...	325	232	139	183	464	415	232	170	232	245	53510- 5-7	13	164	6	11	134	13	6	0	31	0	1	138	45887-11-3	1-4- 3	
eesa Tehsildar's Court ...	209	98	85	258	294	356	196	204	98	152	10771-15-9	0	257	1	235	22	0	0	0	30	0	23	151	8157- 2-3	0-7- 2	
hanera Do ...	46	29	36	71	82	100	53	33	29	67	6202- 0-0	0	71	0	55	16	0	0	0	0	31	0	2	1989-14-0	0-5-16	
adgam Do ...	30	58	119	373	149	431	91	346	58	85	26256-12-0	1	368	4	290	77	1	0	0	46	0	30	270	23823- 6-0	0-3-10	
anthawada Do ...	4	1	1	97	5	98	4	94	1	4	3766- 4-9	0	97	0	91	6	0	0	0	12	12	9	61	3559- 8-9	0-2-10	
a th Thandar's Court ...	19	48	77	182	96	230	48	156	48	74	4830- 3-6	0	182	0	182	0	0	0	0	9	113	5	29	3285 12-3	0-2-13	
abhela Tehsildar's Court	5	5	0	22	5	27	0	21	5	6	266- 6-6	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	5	176- 2-0	0-0-16	
apla Kamdar's Court	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	50- 0-0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50- 0-0	0-0-27	
Total...	747	524	709	1603	1456	2127	932	1443	524	684	141360-14-4	14	1576	13	1253	299	14	10	0	209	427	96	711	125763- 0-9	0-6-19	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of Opening balance for Present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bajaveni Officer ...	1009	151	31996-14- 8	534	1719	156112- 6- 6	1543	1870	188109- 5- 2	1392	1510	143587-15- 0	151	360	44521- 6- 2	279	29	52	
Dewani Court ..	126	43	5947- 8- 1	0	0	0- 0- 0	126	43	5947- 8- 1	83	43	5947- 8- 1	43	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court	697	247	10214- 2- 5	98	750	23813-14- 6	795	997	34028- 0-11	548	642	20361- 4- 5	247	355	13666-12- 6	266	31	58	
Dhanera Do ...	207	196	9069-13-10	6	76	3710-13- 8	213	272	12780-11- 6	17	19	312- 5- 4	196	253	12468- 6- 2	60	2	191	
Wadgam Do ...	90	79	1616-12- 4	119	147	2370-15- 0	209	226	3987-11- 4	130	103	2043- 8- 3	79	123	1944- 3- 1	69	0	54	
Panthawada Do ,,.	18	11	461- 0- 9	4	16	849- 8- 0	22	27	1310- 8- 9	11	8	336- 8- 3	11	19	974- 0- 6	10	0	9	
Gadh Thandar's Court...	83	19	430- 8- 0	43	293	8424- 4- 4	126	312	8854-12- 4	107	238	7324- 6-11	19	74	1530- 5- 5	74	0	0	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	13	214- 6- 1	0	13	214- 6- 1	0	9	151- 5- 1	0	4	63- 1- 0	4	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	0- 0- 0	5	0	0- 0- 0	5	0	0- 0- 0	5	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Total...	2230	746	59736-12- 1	809	3014	195496- 4- 1	3039	3760	255233- 0- 2	2293	2572	180064-13- 4	746	1188	75168- 2-10	762	62	364	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XII

Civil Work-Number and results of appeal in civil suits for Palanpur State during the year 1916-1917.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value for appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
																							y m d.	y m d.
Huzur Court....	26	26	20	14	46	40	20	22	26	18	10431-1-11	2802-3- 3	9	6	6	6	0	5	4	1	1	4	1-6-3	1-5-17
Appellate Court...	6	9	38	28	44	37	35	36	9	1	7185-4- 8	5673-4-11	16	19	3	4	10	7	3	3	3	3	0-3-18	0-6- 1
Total...	32	35	58	42	90	77	55	58	35	19	17616-6- 7	8475-8- 2	25	25	9	10	10	12	7	4	4	7	0-10-25	1-24-10

A M. K Dehlavi.

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17

Station	No of prisons	No of prisoners			Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total						
				Past year / Present year	Past year	Present year				
Palanpur Central jail ...	1	86	257	385 / 343	83	90	78	4353-10-4	10 Days	No death

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STAT

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrar Court.	213	183	96	69	101	98	3	7	0	0	13	9	213	183	85805-1-3	93989- 2-3	0	0	0	0	
Deesa „ „	28	16	9	3	18	11	0	1	0	0	1	1	28	16	8866-0-0	5196- 8-0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	3	9	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	3099-0-0	4276- 4-0	0	0	0	0	
Wadgam „ „	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0-0-0	1941- 0-0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	244	213	106	75	120	117	3	9	0	0	15	12	244	213	97770-1-3	105402-14-3	0	0	0	0	

A M. K Dehlavi.

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1916-17

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			
Palanpur Sub Registrar's Court.	213	85805	1	3	249	8	0	183	93989	2	3	250	4	0	
Deesa——Do——	28	8866	0	0	25	4	0	16	5196	8	0	15	8	0	
Dhanera——Do——	3	3099	0	0	8	0	0	9	4276	4	0	11	12	0	
Wadgam——Do——	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1941	0	0	3	10	0	
Total...	244	97770	1	3	282	12	0	213	105402	14	3	281	2	0	
Deduct Expenditure.															
Net profit.					282	12	0					281	2	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year		
Palanpur Municipality.		883-3-6	1231-4-7		4928-6-6	4152-1-0		

A. M. K Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

State.	April 1916.	May 1916.	June 1916.	July 1916	August 1716.	September 1916.	October 1916.	November 1916.	December 1916.	January 1917.	February 1917.	March 1917.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Palanpur.	0	0-20	2-40	3-16	21-8	4-69	0-2	0	0	0	0-44	0	31-99	13-72	22-47-6	

A. M. K Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Articles.	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year)			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Present year.)			Remarks.
Wheat. ...	2	7	5	2	6	0	
Bajri. ...	2	4	7	1	6	6	
Joowar. ...	1	12	5	1	2	3	
Moong. ...	2	12	10	2	2	6	
Muth. ...	2	5	0	1	8	0	
Udad. ...	2	11	2	2	2	0	
Gram. ...	2	0	2	2	4	3	
Wansi Rice ...	4	6	4	4	3	0	
Country old Rice.	5	0	0	5	0	0	
Wahri Rice. ...	Not procurable.			3	1	0	
Chino. ...	2	0	10	1	11	6	
Krang. ...	Not procurable.			1	6	0	
Banti. ...	——Do——			1	2	0	
Ghee. ...	21	4	10	24	2	0	
Sweet Oil. ...	8	7	2	6	9	0	
Rapeseed Oil. ...	7	0	10	6	10	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Palanpur State from 1st November 1915 to 30th October 1916

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings...	33831- 3-9	11601-10- 7	45432-14- 4	0	0	0	45432-14- 4	
Roads...	227-13-2	1264- 2- 6	1491-15- 8	0	0	0	1491-15- 8	
Miscellaneous... ...	27- 1-1	2986- 6- 9	3013- 7-10	0	0	0	3013- 7-10	
Total...	34086- 2-0	15852- 3-10	49938- 5-10	0	0	0	49938- 5-10	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1916–17.

District.	Year	Horses and Cattle.												Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Calf and Heifer.	Buffaloes.			Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.		With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
					Male.	Female.	Calf & heifer.											
Palanpur State.	1915–16	58874	53803	67673	2371	36226	30015	784	1502	511	5961	155625	24036	0	409	6644		
Do.	1916–17	62248	50703	60149	2104	34366	26485	700	1403	444	5621	120744	27124	0	400	6781		

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
Palanpur.	63	35258-8-11	24	60681-15-10	1	2029-4-0	0	0	88	97969-12-9	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXII B.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	Amount for Samvat 1971			Amount for Samvat 1972			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue...	384483	9	8	248643	10	8	
2	Local cess except on land... ...	5081	15	7	4231	12	0	
3	Customs...	137144	15	5	108298	3	10	
4	Opium and Abkari...	105226	10	5	123228	2	2	
5	Stamp and Registration...	15392	13	3	12549	10	4	
6	Forest...	13222	3	5	10732	6	10	
7	Hatghar and Land Department... ...	11468	12	6	11333	7	7	
8	Interest...	12166	3	1	7216	3	1	
9	Vera Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture...	1735	6	3	308	0	0	
10	Municipality...	5741	12	7	4842	14	11	
11	Political...	40998	0	3	26021	13	0	
12	Railway...	13328	0	0	15897	0	0	
13	Law and Justice...	6087	1	10	4215	4	9	
14	Jail...	263	7	6	162	4	0	
15	Police...	1811	9	7	1802	3	0	
16	Educational Department...	1717	4	10	1792	2	0	
17	Receipts on account of Jagirdar Bhag...	47959	11	9	0	0	0	
18	Survey Department...	109	8	6	72	3	6	
19	Public Works Department...	50000	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Miscellaneous...	17349	8	3	8509	0	3	
21	Recoveries...	172	14	6	19358	5	5	
	Total receipts...	871461	9	2	609214	11	4	
22	Adjustments...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Cash remittances...	233452	3	4	220507	10	7	
24	Debts repayable...	22730	3	4	57632	14	11	
25	Debts recovered	121304	9	8	55815	1	0	
	Total.	1248948	9	6	943170	5	10	
	Opening balance.	58497	8	3	72532	2	3	
	Grand Total.	1307446	1	9	1015702	8	1	

from 1st November 1915 to 31st October 1916.

No.	Disbursements.	Amount for Samvat 1971			Amount for Samvat 1972			Remark
1	General administration and Finance ...	26925	2	4	25934	8	4	
2	Land Revenue Department...	16716	2	8	19656	3	2	
3	Survey Department...	5524	12	0	4474	8	5	
4	Customs...	13436	5	10	14151	6	5	
5	Opium and Abkari...	27818	14	2	29294	11	1	
6	Stamp and Registration...	1270	2	11	826	9	6	
7	Law and Justice...	14455	14	6	13372	8	11	
8	Jail...	3969	5	8	4485	10	5	
9	Police...							
	Police...	89493	2	11	91086	1	11	
	Sirbandi...	34900	11	0	34972	15	9	
10	Top and Gadi Khana...	3200	7	6	3983	0	11	
11	Municipality...	6350	3	1	5642	12	3	
12	Forest...	2654	1	0	3307	5	1	
13	Vera, Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture...	5799	0	5	6135	14	11	
14	Medical...	12673	5	5	13450	13	10	
15	Hatghar and Land Department... ...	3172	6	0	2964	4	8	
16	Public Works Department... ...	119207	8	7	53623	2	6	
17	Political...	81000	11	7	15790	4	11	
18	Interest...	2	1	6	18393	8	0	
19	Bardashi Khata...	6191	14	7	8277	7	3	
20	Festivals and Ceremonials... ...	320	10	2	388	7	1	
21	Pension and Parwashi...	6025	15	9	6525	1	11	
22	Dewasthan, Pirasthan and Dharmada...	4509	11	4	5186	11	5	
23	Compensation for Jagirdars... ...	8347	1	0	1373	1	4	
24	Travellers Bungalow and Guest House...	5119	2	2	2087	5	5	
25	Educational Department... ...	22637	5	5	23063	3	6	
26	Printing Charges...	3210	6	11	2688	3	11	
27	Palace and Rayasat...	222772	15	0	152631	11	4	
28	Refund of Jagirdar Bhag...	61719	4	11	0	0	0	
29	Library...	60	0	0	70	0	0	
30	Refund and write off...	304	11	6	88	2	6	
31	Famine Relief...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Funds, Subscriptions and contributions...	1417	15	9	15878	11	6	
33	Extraordinary, unforeseen & occasional...	7812	4	11	362	0	0	
34	Miscellaneous...	4549	4	3	2845	14	9	
	Total Expenditure...	823669	2	9	583012	8	11	
35	Adjustment...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Cash remittances...	233452	3	4	220507	10	7	
37	Debts repaid...	88265	14	7	68779	0	3	
38	Debts recoverable...	89526	10	10	70976	10	9	
	Total...	1234913	15	6	943275	14	6	
	Closing balance...	72532	2	3	72426	9	7	
	Grand Total...	1,307446	1	9	1015702	8	1	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Politieal and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State, during the year 1916-17.

Dispensary.	No of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpnr. ...	12823	282	268	0	3	11	Rs. A. P. 9594-1- 1	135	
Deesa Dispensary.	4372	0	0	0	0	0	738-9- 6	50	
Dhanera Dispensary.	4474	0	0	0	0	0	699-8- 3	44	
	21669	282	268	0	3	11	11032-2-10	229	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Palanpur State for the year 1916-17.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Palanpur.	224996	6490	5089	0	1401	3760	4845	1085	0	28-8	22-6	12-26	21-53	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State during the year 1916-17.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School... ...	191	270	195	219	9699-0-0	„		
2	2	Taluka Schools... ...	561	454	354	385	„	„		
2	2	Girls' School... ...	216	183	104	93	„	„		
1	1	Urdu School... ...	142	155	106	112	„	„	12791-3-5	
23	22	Village Schools... ...	1308	1186	946	916	„	„		
6	6	Grant-in-aid Schools ...	191	181	147	145	„	„		
35	34	Total ...	2609	2429	1852	1870	9699-0-0	„	12791-3-5	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

Administration Report

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 1917-1918.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1919.

To

His Highness

Shree Dewan Mahakhan

Sir Sher Muhammad Khanji

Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,

NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1918.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,

PALANPUR, 20*th September* 1918.

INTRODUCTION.

THE history of an agricultural State like Palanpur is in the main dominated by the rainfall. Unfortunately, the rainfall in the administrative year 1917-18 was copious, but ill-distributed. The *kharif* crop was very poor, and the high expectations entertained of the *rabi* crop were not fully realised. A further disturbance was caused by a severe visitation of plague. Nevertheless the year was one of substantial progress in many directions.

Special efforts are in progress to improve the condition of the peasantry by introducing better methods of revenue assessment and collection. Encouragement is also given to the cultivation of cotton and an additional six thousand acres were put under this valuable crop during the year. At present, owing to poor cultivation, the yield is relatively small, but it is expected to increase as improved methods are practiced. The introduction of *lac* cultivation has raised the yield of the forests and the outturn increased to 842 maunds. The land revenue rose from Rs. 2·48 to Rs. 3·80 lakhs. Measures have been taken to remove restraints on trade by the abolition of the octroi dues in the principal towns.

The visitation of plague was severe. It affected a population of 67,000, and caused 1,274 attacks and 1,077 deaths. The epidemic produced a conspicuous demonstration of the value of evacuation. The town of Palanpur was completely evacuated, adequate measures being taken to alleviate the distress which such a measure must necessarily entail. Before the city was re-occupied it was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. These measures were completely successful; the progress of the epidemic was stayed and no further cases occurred after the people returned to their homes.

Whilst necessarily governed by the character of the season, the revenue shows an upward tendency and the resources of the State are steadily devoted to maintaining a progressive policy in all branches of the administration. The State is happy in the relations of complete confidence which exist between His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Heir-Apparent, Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur. Advanced in years and suffering from ill-health, His Highness devolved the main duty of the administration on his heir, and he in turn devoted himself to the affairs of the State with a skill and devotion which were reflected in every department.

Report of the Administration of the Palanpur State for the year 1917-18.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by Marwar and Sirohi; on the East by Sirohi, Danta and Mahikantha; on the South by the Baroda Districts of Pattan and Kheralu and on the West by Deodar, Tharad and Kankrej.

2. The State embraces an area of 1,750 square miles, with a population of 224,996, according to the last census, showing an increase of 2,021 souls over the census of 1901. Five hundred and sixteen villages are comprised in the State (including 4 under the Mahikantha Agency, called the Gadhwada villages). Palanpur pays an annual tribute of Rs. 38,460 (British currency) to the Baroda State. Baroda pays to Palanpur a Jama of Rs. 266-10-6 in respect of Baroda villages just as Palanpur pays to Baroda a sum of Rs. 1,592-1-10 by way of Jama in respect of some of its villages.

3. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the last five years, amounts to Rs. 8,08,738-13-3.

4. The town of Palanpur, situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, is the capital of the State, having a population of 17,221, Hindus and Mahomedans being nearly equally divided.

5. His Highness Dewan Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Palanpur, rules the State and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

6. The Political relations of the State with the Paramount Power have been most cordial and show complete identity of interest. Relations with the neighbouring States of Baroda, Jodhpur, Sirohi and other States have been maintained.

The Ruling Family.

7. His Highness Dewan Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Palanpur, Ruler of the State, is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin, and has completed the 67th year of his age. The old and family title of the Rulers of the State is "Mahakhan." His Highness has two sons. The heir-apparent, Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, is 35 years old. The younger, Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb, is 31 years old.

Administrative system.

8. The Secretariat system under the Nawabzada Saheb's control was maintained with the addition of a State Council formed during the year under report. The Council is composed of three members, one being Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb, and the other two the Political and the Financial

Secretaries. The Council mainly carries on the work of the portfolio of the Nawabzada Saheb during his absence from the State, and not infrequently during his presence also.

Chief events; the birth of a grandson.

9. The most important and the happiest event of the year was the birth of a son, on the 8th of June 1917, to the Nawabzada Saheb, as the heir presumptive to the Gadi of Palanpur. It was an occasion of universal rejoicings in the State; the devotion and loyalty of the people to the Gadi of Palanpur was evidenced by deputations, composed of members of every caste and creed, from the highest to the lowest, from all corners of the State, to congratulate His Highness on the birth of his first grandson. His Highness's friends, Princes and others, were foremost in sending deputations of congratulation with Poshaks for the little Prince. Chief amongst them were His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner, who came to Palanpur in person, with a staff, to congratulate His Highness; and out of regard for the brotherly and the most affectionate relations which exist between him and the Nawabzada Saheb, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb sent the Poshak with a procession to the Palace. His Highness also entertained His Highness the Nawab Saheb, his Sardars and officials, at a lunch on the day of his departure. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb did not stop there. He invited the *Raj-kutumb*, the Sardars, and prominent officials of the Palanpur State to Bikaner and celebrated the occasion there as a public holiday, when a banquet was also given in honour of the occasion by His Highness.

10. Other important deputations were from Her Highness the Begam Saheba Bahadur of Bhopal, who sent her Wazir in person; from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar; from His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. The Thakore Saheb of Limdi very kindly came in person. The Darbar Sahebs of Mangrol and Manawadher, Bajana, and Kumar Saheb Thana Devdi, Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai and others also sent deputations and Poshaks. The congratulations to His Highness from His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Sir John Wood (Political Secretary to Government of India), demand special mention.

The War.

11. The World War continues with unabated vigour and with it His Highness's unflinching support to the cause of the Empire. The contributions of His Highness to the War during the year under report were :—

	Rs.	55,200 by the State.
	„	39,454 by the subjects and servants of the State.
Total	Rs.	94,654
	„	6,550 Other contribution.
Grand total	Rs...	1,01,204

Recruiting.

12. The Political Agent, Palanpur, drew the attention of the State to the very important subject of recruiting for the first time in November 1916, and requested that the military authorities be assisted in securing followers for the Poona and Mhow Divisional areas. A report by the Assistant Recruiting

Officer, Ahmedabad Division, shows the result of the work up to this point. Owing to the urgency of the question, however, His Highness called a meeting of the State officials in December 1917, and Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb addressed it on the necessity of carrying on recruiting by organized effort. A Recruiting Committee presided over by Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb was in consequence formed and the following concessions were declared on behalf of His Highness :—

(1) Rs. 10 as reward to a recruiter for each non-combatant recruit.

(2) Rs. 25 for a combatant recruit.

(3) Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 to the family of recruits, combatant and non-combatant respectively, until their return from service.

(4) Rs. 125 to a combatant recruit, on return from service, with a right to enter State service.

(5) A State servant going as a combatant to be given an increment of 25 per cent. in his pay on return.

(6) To a State servant going as a non-combatant, Rs. 75 on return with a lien on his service.

(7) A State servant or not, going as a combatant and being killed—his family to be given Rs. 125.

(8) A State servant, or not, going as non-combatant and being killed—his family to be given Rs. 75.

13. The result of this organised effort was the supply of 25 recruits by 31st March 1918; of these 14 were accepted by the Recruiting Officer at Ahmedabad. This gives an average of 7 recruits a month for the three months, whereas the State's quota of recruits according to population is given as 10. There is every hope that recruiting will prove more successful in the ensuing year.

14. Intercession Day was observed in the State on the 4th of August 1917. Intercession Day.

15. The Fancy Fair on the occasion of the "Our Day" celebrations was a complete success, resulting in a contribution of Rs. 6,550 to the War Fund. Our Day.

16. The Delhi Conference of Princes was convened by His Excellency the Viceroy on 8th November 1917. Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb represented the Nawab Saheb, as His Highness's health did not permit him to join the Conference. An outcome of Conference was the appointment of a Committee of four Princes, namely, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikaner, Patiala, Alwar and Nawanagar, in consequence of the following concluding remarks of His Excellency the Viceroy :—"We have already recognised, by the institution of these annual Conferences, the need for some assemblage for the discussion of matters affecting yourselves, your States and your people, and Your Highnesses will not have failed to notice Princes' Conference.

that our deliberations have in practice passed beyond the domain of purely State affairs into that of questions having a common interest to the States and to British India. I have deprecated the immediate institution of a more formal assemblage with a fixed constitution and strictly-defined powers for the reasons explained in my opening address. I do not, however, in any way wish to discourage Your Highnesses from devoting to the subject at once that earnest and deliberate consideration which its paramount importance demands, and I can assure you that any scheme which you may put forward will receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration of my Government." An offshoot again of this Committee was a Conference at Bombay, which had an important bearing on the States of the Presidency. The Committee of four Princes was to draw up a draft memorandum for the approval of all the Princes in India before presenting it to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. The Bombay Princes present at Delhi decided that a Conference of the Bombay Princes should be held at Bombay to consider in a body the draft memorandum when it was received. A Conference was accordingly convened at Bombay, on 21st December 1917, when Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb represented His Highness. The Princes and their Dewans carefully discussed and considered the draft by the Committee of the four Princes and communicated the results of their deliberations to the Committee; the latter in turn considered the proposals, amendments and suggestions so communicated to them, at a meeting held at Patiala. Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb was also invited to the meeting of the Committee at Patiala. The memorandum finally settled was presented to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State at Delhi by some of the Princes on 9th February 1918.

His Highness' birthday.

17. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's 67th birthday was celebrated on 9th Rabi-ul-awal, corresponding to 27th December 1917, with the usual ceremonies and rejoicings.

Distinguished visitors.

18. Amongst the distinguished visitors to the State may be mentioned His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, the heir-apparent of Idar State, the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, the Darbar Saheb of Bajana, the heir-apparent of Limdi and the Kumar Saheb of Thanadevli.

Changes in the personnel.

19. Amongst the important changes in the personnel was the appointment of Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhutta, the Financial Secretary, as Revenue Secretary, in addition to his own duties, in place of Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai, Revenue Secretary, resigned. Mr. C. M. Shroff relinquished charge of his office as Headmaster of the High School, on being appointed Manager of Gujjar's Laboratory at Baroda. Mr. Trikamlal Keshavlal Raval was appointed Accountant and Treasury Officer.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

20. Land is held by Mulgarasias, Bhayats, Jagirdars, Inamdars, Dharmada holders and by Patawats (on service tenure) and by cultivators as tenants-at-will.

21. The Revenue Secretary, Mr. Abhechandbhai Desai, having resigned, the Financial Secretary, Mr. Bhutta, was placed in charge of the Revenue Department. The new Revenue Secretary, on taking charge, introduced changes in the administration of the Department which need mention.

System of assessment.

22. Formerly the system of assessment was a cash assessment per *bigha* and per plough, and assessment in kind by *Kalter* and *Bhagbatai.* But steps are taken every year to introduce a uniform system of assessment by making all villages liable to payment of a cash assessment per *bigha.* The collection of the assessment under these various systems was made by means of the village Bania, called the Talati, in three of the six Tehsils. Each village was responsible for the maintenance of the Talati. Technically, therefore, the Talati was not a State servant and could not be transferred from one centre to another. In the other three Tehsils a system, on the lines to some extent of what is called the Tapadari system, has been in vogue for years past and the Talatis there had been replaced by what are called the Vighoti Karkuns. This method, though an improvement on the village Talati, cannot be said to be quite satisfactory, because in these three Mahals also the distribution of villages under each Vighoti Karkun is not scientific nor are the Karkun's duties well defined. Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, who held charge of the Revenue Secretaryship some two years since and whose services were lent to the State by the British Revenue Department, Northern Divison, had worked out a scheme to introduce the Tapadari or the real Talati system in vogue in the Bombay Presidency. But circumstances did not permit of its introduction. The present Revenue Secretary went energetically into the question and has introduced the regular Talati system in two Tehsils, that is, Gadh and Wadgam, doing away with the village Bania and making the Talati a State servant responsible for well defined revenue duties in a specified circle. The Revenue Secretary will await the result of this new departure; but hopes to introduce this system in the third Tehsil, and to take up also the reorganisation of the remaining three Tehsils, where the system is partially working as stated above.

Rainfall.

23. The average rainfall is about 27 inches. It is calculated that a rainfall of 40 inches would be ample for the purposes of State. During the year under report the rainfall was over 40 inches but owing to the vagaries of the fall in the various districts it did more harm than good. Rain

commenced in April and lasted till October; but up to June it was nominal, and from that month it was so heavy and continuous as to prevent the satisfactory sowing of the Kharif. Again, in September the excess damaged the Juwar, Bajri and Til crops in the Deesa and Gadh Mahals. What was saved from these unfavourable circumstances was affected by the unseasonable rains in the month of November. Great hopes were centered in the produce of the Rabi season, and the Rabi crops promised to be abundant, but the wheat crop was badly damaged by rust.

Yield.

24. Of the yield of the main crops in the proportion of annas to a rupee, Wheat yielded 12 annas, Bajri 2 annas, Juwar 3 annas, Sarsav 12 annas and Til 5½ annas.

25. Such climatic disturbances mar the progress of the administration.

Cotton.

26. The cultivation of cotton is progressing. About 6,000 acres were added to the area during the year. The yield in the plot cultivated under State management was 5½ maunds per *bigha*; but the yield elsewhere was not so favourable. That was due to want of careful cultivation. One result of these efforts, however, is that the cultivators are gradually gaining faith in the crop and a larger area with better tillage is likely to be brought under cotton next year.

27. The cultivators also introduced Ground-nut and Jira and the results obtained were very satisfactory.

Survey.

28. The measurement survey of 3 villages was completed during the year, but the Revenue Secretary does not report the work of the Survey Department to be quite satisfactory.

Land Revenue.

29. The Land Revenue collections during the revenue year commencing from November 1916 to October 1917, amounted to Rs. 3,80,744-6-5, as against Rs. 2,48,643-10-8 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,32,100-11-9, owing to the previous period being a lean year.

CHAPTER III.

Law and Order.

30. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State.

Military Force.

31. The State maintains no Military Force, but a small detachment of gunners is entertained to look after the State guns and fire salutes on ceremonial occasions.

Police.

32. The Police Force consists of the Mounted and the Foot, 163 of the former and 450 of the latter. The total strength is 613, the same as last year. Twenty-two men and 1 Officer form the Bodyguard of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Police work.

33. Appendices V, VI and VII give details of the working of the Force. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 35,715-10-3 as against Rs. 16,281-8-9 in the previous year, and the recoveries were Rs. 8,937-1-0 as against Rs. 7,158-2-8, thus giving a percentage of 25·2 as against 43·9.

34. The maintenance of the Police Force cost Rs. 89,387-11-11 as against Rs. 91,086-1-11 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,698-6-0.

Sibandhi.

35. The Sibandhi Force consists of 507 men, as against 507 last year. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,143-0-0 as against Rs. 34,972-15-9.

Criminal Justice.

36. Appendix VIII gives details of the work of the Criminal Courts. The number of offences was 345 against 442 last year, and the number of persons brought to trial was 797 as against 1,025, of whom 283 were discharged, 278 acquitted, 192 convicted and 44 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 24·09 as against 31·7 last year.

37. Appendix IX gives the details of criminal appeals. In all 5 appeals were presented to the Huzur Court, of which 4 were disposed of and one remained over. Similarly, 9 appeals were presented to the Appellate Court, of which 8 were decided.

Civil Courts.

38. There are 10 Civil Courts in the State—one in each of the 7 Mahals —and the District, the Small Causes and the Subordinate Courts at Palanpur make up the number.

39. Appendix X gives details of the working of the Civil Courts. The total number of cases collectively in all Courts of the State was 1,792 as against 2,127 last year. Of this 1,124 against 1,143 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 668 as against 684. The total value of the suits filed amounted to Rs. 1,11,019-5-5 as against Rs. 1,41,360-14-4 last year and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,00,973-7-8 as against Rs. 1,25,763-0-9. The average duration of suits was 5 months, 5 days as against 6 months 19 days.

Execution of decrees.

40. Appendix XI shows the disposal of work in the execution of decrees. The total number of applications in all Courts was 2,635 as against 3,760, of which 1,959 as against 2,572 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 676 as against 1,188. Of this the work completed by the Special Officer at Palanpur shows a total of 1,420 applications as against 1,870, of which 1,268 were decided against 1,510 last year, showing a balance of 152 as against 360.

41. Appendix XII shows the disposal of civil appeals. The disposal of work in the Sir Nâyayadhish Court is creditable.

Extradition.

42. During the year extradition demands were made by the State in 18 cases involving 35 accused persons. Sixteen of the cases were sanctioned, one withdrawn and one disallowed. Surrenders have so far been made by different States concerned in 10 cases involving 17 accused persons. Out of the 17 persons surrendered, 9 were convicted and 8 discharged. Similarly, demands were made by other States from this State in 16 cases involving 39 persons and demands in 8 cases involving 13 men were complied with. Of the 13 men surrendered by this State, 12 were convicted and one discharged.

Jail and Lock-ups.

43. The central prison at Palanpur and the lock-ups in the Mahals have been maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,923-6-5. The total number of prisoners was 286, the daily average being 65. The average detention of accused persons under trial was 6 days as against 10 days last year. There was one death.

44. Appendix XIII gives details under this head.

Registration.

45. Appendix XIV gives details of registration. The total number of documents presented for registration and registered was 253 as against 213 last year, involving a value of Rs. 1,25,263-9-3 as against Rs. 1,05,402-14-3. The registration fees realized amounted to Rs. 306-9-0 as against Rs. 281-2-0.

Municipality.

46. The City Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,624-12-10 as against Rs. 4,152-1-0. The Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb, holding charge of the City Municipality, has disposed of its increasing responsibilities with zeal and alertness. The city roads were well maintained and watered. The road-widening scheme is in progress.

The Poor House.

47. The daily average number of inmates in the Sher Muhammad Mohtajkhana was 40 and the total cost amounted to Rs. 2,498-10-7, the average cost per head per month was Rs. 5-4-0.

48. The Fund from contributions was Rs. 593-14-10, which is deposited in the Postal Savings Bank.

49. Four boys of the Mohtajkhana are being educated in the local Vernacular School. One of them is studying in the VI Standard Gujarati. The names of Khan Saheb F. S. Master, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, Patwa Jamandas Lallubhai of Siddhpur, Pitamberbhai Hathibhai Mehta and Maganlal Ujambhai Kothari may be mentioned for feeding the inmates on occasions.

CHAPTER IV.

General.

50. The total rainfall was 45 inches and 46 cents, as against 31 inches and 99 cents last year ; the average rainfall of the last 5 years was 27 inches 62·4 cents. The condition of the crops can be gathered from the figures given in Chapter II. Production and Distribution.

51. The stock of fodder was sufficient. Fodder.

52. Appendix XVIII gives details of the prices of food grains. The rates of wages are on the increase. Wages, Labour and Prices.

53. The revenue realized under the forest head amounted to Rs. 20,865-4-0 as against Rs. 17,408-2-9 last year. The increase was due to the greater production of lac and the higher price it realised. Last year the lac product was 226 maunds, whereas this year it rose to 842 maunds. Forest.

54. The expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 73,940-14-9 against Rs. 49,938-5-10 last year. Appendix XIX gives details. In the new works may be mentioned the progress of the construction of the Lord Hardinge Guest House and a room added to the High School. Public Works.

55. The State share of the dividend on the Palanpur Deesa Railway amounted to Rs. 14,632-0-0. Railway.

56. The thanks of the public are due to the Government Telegraph Department for raising the Palanpur Telegraph Office and for providing greater facilities. One combined Post and Telegraph Office in the town of Palanpur and 8 Branch Post Offices in the Districts continue. The pressing need of a Post Office at Panthawada remains unsupplied. Thanks, however, are due to the Postal Department for placing the village of Chitrasni under the Palanpur Post Office. Post and Telegraphs.

57. The year was greatly marred by the visitation of plague. The epidemic came from Ahmedabad ; it was established that Ahmedabad infected Deesa Cantonment which infected the neighbouring village of Rajpur, whence the disease extended to Palanpur and spread like wildfire to nearly 64 villages lying in the north, east and to some extent in the south of Palanpur. At the time of writing this report, the facts relating to the plague operations carried on by the State being complete, they may be described succinctly, although they carry us a few months beyond the period generally embraced in the review. Plague.

58. Plague began in the month of November 1917 and disappeared by the end of May 1918, lasting for about 7 months. The havoc wrought by it may be summed up in these figures—1,274 cases and 1,077 deaths affecting a population of about 67,000 people in the afflicted area. The scare it created Evacuation as remedy.

can easily be imagined. In the districts, although many of the villages affected were on the frontier of the State and fifty miles distant, three medical men were on duty. The most efficacious mode of fighting the epidemic proved to be evacuation, which was resorted to willingly by the people themselves. The case of the Palanpur city affords perhaps the most striking and convincing example of the fact that evacuation not only effectively checks the spread of the disease but helps to extinguish it in a comparatively short period. Details of the operations bring this fact home in a striking manner.

State help.

59. Plague made its appearance in Palanpur and was definitely established on 3rd January 1918, the last case reported occurred on 9th March 1918. As soon as His Highness and the Nawabzada Bahadur perceived that it showed a tendency to spread in the city, a small Committee, presided over by Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan, was appointed with complete authority for all necessary action. The Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb at once grasped the situation and ordered the complete evacuation of the city by the middle of February 1918. It was remarkable to notice how a population of nearly 18,000, rich and poor, spread outside the city in all directions within the specified time. The city gates were closed. Police and Chokidars were carefully posted for the strict protection of people's property inside the city. Patrols of Police Sowars and Patawats were ordered to look after the safety of the people so widely scattered all round the city. Bazaars were arranged for the convenience of the evacuated population in three centres, together with a number of individual shops in the outlying camps. Materials for huts were made available for those who cared to purchase them, and were supplied free to the poor by the State in the shape of straw and bamboo; permission to cut State babool trees in the vicinity was given. Officers and establishments were given tents and huts. Although the people were strictly forbidden to enter the city during the period of evacuation those who were obliged to go to their houses to fetch necessities were allowed passes for specified hours. For this three gates were opened and carefully guarded by the city police. The passes so issued came to a daily average of 27.

60. Although the last case was recorded in the end of March, the city was kept closed and the people were not allowed to re-enter it until 1st of May 1918.

Aid to the poor.

61. The unfortunate dispersal of the populace, compelling people to settle anywhere and everywhere outside the city to escape the plague, threw many poor men and women out of employment and temporarily destroyed their means of livelihood. The high prices prevailing accentuated their distress. But thanks to the personal generosity of His Highness and the prompt aid the State gave in this respect, these wants were supplied in an organised manner. Dividing the camps into four divisions, four parties were told off to make a careful list of people who were thrown out of employment and of those who needed the hand of charity to come to their succour. Cash and grain were distributed among the most needy and deserving and a cheap grain shop was opened for the poor. The arrangement worked most satisfactorily and gave relief in the right direction.

62. In brief, the Committee felt that the prompt steps taken by the State and so cautiously and wisely executed by Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb, saved many lives and earned the blessings and goodwill of the people of the city. When the time had arrived to declare the city immune from plague and ready for rehabitation another precaution was taken. It was decided by the Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb in Committee that the city must be thoroughly cleaned, tiles turned, and each house disinfected before reoccupation was allowed. Disinfectants were ordered from Bombay, and the Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb ordered four parties under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer, working in four divisions of the city, to carry out the work. Disinfecting operations were commenced on 9th April 1918 and as they were proceeded with the owner of each house was asked to be present while his house was being treated. It took nine days to complete the disinfection. Dead rats and other animals were burnt, and the people were allowed to return to the city from 16th April to 1st May 1918. As anticipated, the city was completely rid of the plague. These measures cost the State Rs. 11,275-9-11. The city disinfected.

63. The plague operations throughout earned for the Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb the sincere gratitude of the citizens of Palanpur, each one of whom desired to show his appreciation, had not the Nawabzada arrested the movement. Nevertheless the city will remain ever grateful to him for this personal help and encouragement. The President.

64. The labourers in the town and big villages found sufficient employment. The rates of food-grains remained on the increase. Labour.

65. The total number of births was 5,629 as against 5,089. The total number of deaths was 6,386 as against 4,845 last year. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population is given below :— Births and deaths.

	Past year.	Present year.
Births	22·6	25·01
Deaths	21·53	28·3

66. The opium revenue amounted to Rs. 67,229-2-0 as against Rs. 60,681-15-10, showing an increase of Rs. 6,546-2-2. Excise and Opium.

67. The purely Abkari revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 49,211-10-9 as against Rs. 35,258-8-11 last year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 13,953-1-10. This was due to the previous year being a lean year, whilst during the current year the labouring class—the liquor-drinking class—had a prosperous year. This is the third year of the introduction of the single shop system in the State and the number of shops was reduced from 86 to 63 in the second year. During the current year 68 shops were found necessary. Abkari.

68. The Excise Officer, Syed Badesaheb Fakhruddin, has submitted an interesting and informing report on the working of the Abkari Department and draws attention to various facts for the consideration of the State with a view to the further progress of the Department.

69. The only change in the establishment of the Customs Department was the appointment of a fourth Inspector and the readjustment of the Customs Divisions, the State being divided into four divisions instead of three. Customs.

This readjustment enabled the State to do away with the Bhalamaniya system, which was not free from malpractices. The Bhalamaniya was the agent in villages under each Nakedar who collected the Customs duty and received a commission.

Octroi duty.

70. With a view to centralise and encourage local trade the octroi duty levied in the city of Palanpur and the towns of Deesa, Rajpur, Dhanera, Panthawada and Khimat was removed. This necessitated the disestablishment of the Palanpur Shaher Mandi and the establishment of a Mandi at Vadgam. The existence of the octroi duty had brought about the practice of giving courtesy exemption to various individuals under the order of His Highness. The removal of the octroi duty, therefore, no longer left any need for the continuance of such a practice, which was consequently abolished, and the system of notifying the names of certain individuals and citizens as exempt from export and import duties as a mark of special favour was introduced.

71. The post of the Shaher Mandi Kamdar, who had the charge of the opium depôt, having been done away with that duty was transferred to the Customs Serishtedar.

72. A new Naka was created in the village of Andhariya.

73. The following statement shows the supervision exercised by the Department during the year :—

Serial No.	Name of Court.	Cases remaining undisposed of during the past year.	Cases detected during the year.		Total.		Particulars of the cases disposed of.						Balance of the cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	Remarks.
							Number of cases proved.		Number of cases not proved.		Total.			
		Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Huzur Office... Original	3	25	26	31	29	27	27	1	...	28	27	2	
	Huzur Office... Appeal	...	4	1	4	1	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	
2	Customs Office Original	33	109	92	126	125	84	100	9	15	93	115	10	
	Customs Office Appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur's Court.	...	71	19	71	19	59	6	12	...	71	6	13	
4	Gadh Thandar's Court ...	...	28	44	28	44	27	41	1	1	28	42	2	
5	Vadgam Tehsildar's Court	...	21	30	21	30	21	23	...	3	21	26	4	
6	Deesa do. ...	...	47	70	47	70	45	64	2	6	47	70	...	
7	Dhanera do. ...	13	31	26	33	39	14	14	6	8	20	22	17	
8	Panthawada do. ...	2	31	17	33	19	26	15	5	...	31	15	4	
	Total ...	51	367	325	394	376	307	291	86	33	343	324	52	

74. The following comparative figures of the Custom revenue give an idea, both of the supervision exercised by the Department and the condition of trade as affected by a good or bad year :—

Customs.	Years.											
	1913-14.			1914-15.			1915-16.			1916-17.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Palanpur	37,104	0	0	43,216	0	0	32,585	0	0	52,149	0	0
Vadgam	30,252	0	0	26,148	0	0	14,686	0	0	16,987	0	0
Deesa Town	32,087	0	0	42,385	0	0	28,461	0	0	60,877	0	0
Deesa Station	9,053	0	0	11,262	0	0	11,029	0	0	12,098	0	0
Dhanera	7,376	0	0	8,879	0	0	4,984	0	0	6,740	0	0
Panthawada	2,483	0	0	3,562	0	0	1,061	0	0	2,454	0	0

75. The statement below shows the individual work of the Inspectors and the Nakedars in the detection of cases :—

Serial Number.	Name of the person who detected the offence.	Number of cases detected.	Particulars of the cases detected.			Amount of the duty involved in the smuggled cases.	Amount of reward out of fine.	REMARKS.
			Number of cases proved.	Number of cases not proved.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mr. Muhammad Ali Saleri, Palanpur Customs Inspector	34	31	3	34	Rs. a. p. 68 2 9	Rs. a. p. 24 15 3	
2	Mr. Kunjilal Dulabhai, Deesa Customs Inspector	22	21	1	22	74 8 7	51 6 1	
3	Mr. Shamsherkhan Aledadkhan, Dhanera-Panthawada Customs Inspector	35	35	.....	35	77 9 9	47 6 0	
4	Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahemman, Wadgam Customs Inspector	17	14	3	17	8 6 11	6 7 7	
5	Mr. Umedram Keshavram, Madana Nakedar.	36	34	2	36	36 1 0	19 8 0	
6	Other Nakedars	180	156	24	180	334 13 2	103 14 2	
	Total ...	324	291	33	324	599 10 2	253 9 1	

76. The total revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 1,62,060-4-0 as against Rs. 1,08,298-3-10, showing an increase of Rs. 53,762-0-2. This was mainly due to the year being more prosperous than the previous one and to more competent supervision by the Department. On the whole the general working of the Department is very satisfactory and creditable to the Customs Officer and the establishment under him.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

77. In connection with the general progress of this department, Mr. Trikamlal Keshavlal Rawal was appointed Accountant and Treasury Officer under the Financial Secretary.

Receipts.

78. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 72,426-9-7 as against Rs. 72,532-2-3 last year. The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 10,43,687-10-11 against Rs. 7,22,662-11-3, eliminating the item of cash remittances (which is merely an amount of double entry on the credit and debit side) of Rs. 2,20,507-10-7. From these should be deducted items 21 22 and 23 which are mere entries in pursuance of Account Rules and are not real receipts. They amounted to Rs. 2,11,167-9-11. The actual revenue of the year was, therefore, Rs. 8,32,520-1-0 as against Rs. 6,09,214-11-4, showing an increase of Rs. 2,30,305-5-8. This was mainly due to the increase of receipts under the Customs, Opium, Abkari, Forest and Hatghar heads.

Expenditure.

79. The total gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,19,482-12-3 as against Rs. 7,22,786-3-11, eliminating as on the receipt side the amount under heads 34, 35 and 36. They amount to Rs. 2,85,706-5-0. The net expenditure, therefore, amounted to Rs. 7,33,776-7-3, showing an increase of Rs. 1,50,763-14-4 which is mainly due to expenditure under the Public Works, Political, Interest on the Loan, and payment of the Jagirdars' dues, which were not disbursed last year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

80. The Goodfellow Hospital in Palanpur affords accommodation for twenty-five indoor patients. There are also dispensaries, one at Deesa and the other at Dhanera. Hospital and Dispensaries.

81. The total number of patients treated at the Goodfellow Hospital at Palanpur was 11,842 as against 12,823 last year. The total number of indoor patients was 205 as against 282. Of these 184 were discharged cured, 9 died and 12 remained under treatment. The daily average of outdoor patients was 125 as against 135.

82. The total number of major surgical operations performed was 80 as against 100 and the number of minor operations was 620 against 715.

83. The maximum temperature at Palanpur was 117° as against 115°, and the minimum 52° as against 48°.

84. The total rainfall was 45 inches and 46 cents as against 31 inches, 99 cents.

85. The number of post-mortem examinations was 14 against 6.

86. The total number of deaths was 753 as against 761. The death rate per thousand in the town was 43·72 against 42·2. The chief prevailing diseases were dysentery, Diarrhœa, Malarial fevers, Constipation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and eye and ear diseases.

87. The epidemic of plague prevailed for nearly three months during the year under report and resulted in 1,274 attacks and 1,077 deaths. This necessitated the appointment of an extra hospital assistant.

88. The expenditure on the Goodfellow Hospital amounted to Rs. 9,724-5-6 as against Rs. 9,594-1-1.

89. The total number of patients treated at the Deesa Dispensary was 4,467 as against 4,372, the daily average being 53 against 50. The number of minor operations was 212 as against 270. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 770-4-1 as against Rs. 738-9-6. Deesa Dispensary.

90. The number of patients treated at the Dhanera Dispensary was 4,037 against 4,474, the daily average being 44·1 as against 44. Dhanera Dispensary.

91. The number of major operations was 13 against 1 last year and the number of minor operations was 287 as against 418. The post-mortem examinations held were 4 and the medico legal cases were 38.

92. The total expenditure was Rs. 790-0-4 as against Rs. 699-8-3.

93. There is a hospital in the Palanpur Agency and a Mahajan Dispensary in Palanpur City. The State physician, Adul Hajiz Garib Hakim, treated 1,141 patients against 1,243.

The subjoined table shows the work of the vaccination department.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	
1916-17 ...	4,000	3,749	7,749	7,564	...	...	...	...	
1917-18 ...	3,446	3,156	6,602	6,494	...	...	...	...	

94. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,472-5-6 against Rs. 1,366-8-0.

95. The total expenditure of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 12,756-15-5 as against 12,398-10-10.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

96. Appendix XXV gives particulars under this head. The total number of boys and girls receiving education is 2,367 as against 2,429.

97. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 25,443-10-10 as against Rs. 22,490-3-5.

98. The following table shows the number of boys and girls in the different standards in the Vernacular Schools :—

Standard.	Number of		Remarks.
	Boys.	Girls.	
VII	7	...	
VI	35	4	
V	160	8	
IV	219	17	
III	299	26	
II	350	31	
I	285	21	
	613	59	
Total ...	1,968	166	

99. The classification of children in the schools, showing communities, is given below :—

	Brahmins.	Jains.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Total.	Remarks.
Boys	163	558	635	607	3	2	1,968	
Girls	34	87	43	1	1	...	166	
Total ...	197	645	678	608	4	2	2,134	

100. Out of the aided schools, two, one at Roho and the other at Basu, were converted into State village schools and one urban school was started in the village of Madana.

101. The prevalence of plague for several months necessitated the closing of schools at Palanpur and in the villages which were affected.

102. An English standard as an Anglo-Vernacular branch was opened in Deesa Town on the demand of the people and made free, as in the vernacular schools.

103. The sincere thanks of the Department are due to the Thakore Saheb of Limdi for giving Rs. 500 in honour of His Highness' birthday, the interest of which is to be utilized for the distribution of prizes in the girls' school on the birthday of His Highness' grand-daughter, Buma Shri Umerao Bibi Saheba ; to Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb for giving Rs. 500 in honour of the birthday of His Highness' grandson, for the distribution of sweets in the vernacular schools from the interest on the occasion of each birthday of the heir presumptive ; and to Mr. Abhechand Govindji Desai for giving Rs. 100 in memory of his son Ambalal, deceased, the interest on which is to be given in prizes to the boys securing the highest number of marks in the annual examination in the second and third standards in the Palanpur vernacular schools.

104. Four boys were sent up for the vernacular final examination, three of whom passed.

105. The Head Master, Mr. C. M. Shroff, having left on one year's leave in January 1918, the charge of the High School remained with Mr. Balabhai Gatabhai Kinkhabwala.

106. The High School at Palanpur and the primary English standard at Deesa are the two centres where English education is imparted. The private primary English School at Kanodar was not open during the year, but the State has decided to revive it as an aided school. The number of boys receiving English education together with their percentage and daily attendance is given below :—

No.	Description.	1916 17.	1917-18.	Remarks
1	Number of boys on roll on 31st March.	270	222+60	
2	Average monthly number on 31st March.	242	253	
3	Average daily attendance ...	219	228	
4	Percentage of daily attendance ...	90·6	91	
5	Boys studying a classical language.	81	100	
6	Boys studying vernacular ...	263	222	
		Rs.	Rs.	
7	Fees received	1,718	1,536	

107. The following table shows classifications according to caste :—

No.	Classes.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Remarks.
1	Brahmans	26	26	
2	Jains	152	125	
3	Other Hindus	38	30	
4	Mahomedans	52	41	
5	Parsis	1	...	
6	Native Christians	1	...	
	Total ..	270	222	

108. Owing to the plague the school had to be closed from 22nd January 1918. All examinations had therefore to be completed before that date. The number of boys in the IV standard having reached nearly 56, it was found necessary to bifurcate the class in two divisions and an additional assistant was sanctioned. The results of the examination show that out of eight candidates sent up for the Matriculation held in March 1917, four passed, and out of eight candidates sent up in March 1918, two passed. Two boys appeared in the Elementary Drawing Examination and one was successful.

109. Drill in the first three standards and cricket and football in the higher standards are compulsory.

110. The school possesses a fairly good library both for teachers and boys. The arrangements for the Science class are satisfactory. A further sum of Rs. 800 has been sanctioned to provide for the needs of the Chemistry class. Proposals have been sanctioned for additions to the school buildings providing accommodation for the classes which are congested, and for Head-Master's and Teachers' rooms. A fine and spacious class room was added.

111. The Sir George Clarke Scholarship and Sir Sher Muhammad Khan prize given by the Thakore Saheb of Limdi are utilised, under the rules, by the boys of the High Schools, and those who passed out of it and are receiving higher education.

112. Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur has actively maintained his generous education policy and supported vernacular and English education liberally. The State has done its utmost to advance education.

CHAPTER **VIII.**

Miscellaneous.

113. The State has a printing press called the Palanpur Rajya Bhakta Printing Press.

114. There are four libraries in Palanpur, *viz.*, the Palanpur General Library, the Bohra Madresa Library, and two Jain Libraries.

115. Beyond the gazetted holidays the offices were closed on 11th and 12th June 1917 in honour of the birth of His Highness' grandson and on 4th August 1917, Intercession Day.

116. The King George V Club flourishes and affords genuine recreation to its members. The thanks of the members are due to Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Coghill for their kindly interest in the institution.

117. Mrs. Coghill's name remains prominent in connection with the work of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund in Palanpur.

118. High responsibilities carry with them many anxieties, particularly when the administrative aim is substantial progress and advance. His Highness, in his 68th year, and suffering general ill-health, would have found the cares and troubles of the State too heavy for his present powers, had he not been aided by an heir-apparent, in whose attachment to himself he felt the fullest confidence and whose devotion to duty and the cause of the State has proved exemplary from year to year. Every step forward in the progress of the administration owes its origin to the Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb, whose genuine endeavours bear effect under the supervision of his venerable father. His direction of the affairs of the State proves him more convincingly every year to be an administrator of great promise. The State looks forward to a progressive future.

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

Political and Judicial Secretary,
Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,
PALANPUR, 20*th September* 1918.

APPENDIX I.

List of High Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Name of Officers.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law ...	Political and Judicial Secretary...	Throughout	the year.	
Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat	Revenue and Financial Secretary	,,	,,	
Pitambordas Lavji Thakar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court	Sir Nyayadhish	,,	,,	
Shrinivas Sitaram Hajare, M.B.,B.S.	Chief Medical Officer	,,	,,	
Odhavji Ghellabhai	Small Cause Court Judge	,,	,,	
Gulab Miyan Abdumiyan Syed	Public Works Officer	,,	,,	
Dungarshi Fattechand Kothari...	Diwani Nyayadhish and Agency State Vakil	,,	,,	
Murad Miyan Lal Miyan	Superintendent of Police	,,	,,	
Narandas Samaldas Patwari	Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib	,,	,,	
Damodardas Vrajlal Patwari, B.A., LL.B.	Customs Officer	,,	,,	
Trikamlal Keshavlal Rawal	Accountant and Treasury Officer	18-10-17	31-3-18	
Ballabhai Guttabhai Kinkhabwala	Acting Head Master, High School, Palanpur	7-1-18	,,	
Syed Badesaheb Fakhruddin, Contractor	Excise Officer	Throughout	the year.	
Maganbhai Oojambhai Kothari	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur	,,	,,	
Chhotalal Maganbhai Kothari	Educational Officer	,,	,,	
Farid Miyan Imam Miyan	Opium Inspector	,,	,,	
Lallubhai Bhikhabhai, B.A.	Private Secretary to Captain Nawabzada Sahib	,,	,,	
Chandulal Sobhagchand Kothari	Record and Bajawani Officer	,,	,,	
Mulshanker K. Bakshi	Superintendent, Huzur Office	,,	,,	
Maganlal G. Desai, Graduate Agriculture	Inspector, Agriculture	1-11-17	31-3-18	
Phirozsha Pestonji Lakdawala	Municipal Secretary	Throughout	the year.	
Sobhagchand Jaita Modi	Survey Kamdar	,,	,,	
Abdul Aziz Tarib Hakim	State Physician	,,	,,	

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

Political and Judicial Secretary, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Procedure Code...	yes	Nil.	
Limitation Act...	yes.	,,	
Registration Act...	yes.	,,	
Stamp Act...	yes.	,,	
Criminal Procedure Code	yes.	,,	
Penal Code...	yes.	,,	
Police Act...	yes.	,,	
Act to prevent Cruelty to Animals. ...	yes.	,,	
Customs Act...	No.	,,	
Municipal Act...	No.	,,	
Court Fee Act	Mostly.	,,	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry... ...								NIL						
Sappers... ...														
Artillery... ...														
Infantry... ...														
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

A. M K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in Palanpur State for the year 1917-1918

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MOUNTED POLICE. ...											
Superintendent of Police...	1	100	1200	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Opium Inspector... ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fauzdars... ...	10	22 to 70	4299	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	
Jamadars... ...	18	15 to 100	7575	...	2	...	...	...	13	1	
Dafedars... ...	2	23	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nisandar... ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill-Master... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bugler... ...	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Silledars... ...	116	20 to 22	29496	1	6	...	...	...	45	...	
Camel Sowars.. ...	12	16 to 18	2328	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
	163		47430								

FOOT POLICE											
Jamadars...	...	2	9 to 20	330	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Sheristedar...	...	1	13	156	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Karkoons...	...	12	7 to 11	1212	1	...	...	...	...	12	...
Drill Master...	...	1	11	132	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hawaldars...	...	13	7 to 11	1524	...	1	...	1	1	8	...
Naiks...	...	16	6 to 9	1542	...	1	...	2	...	7	...
Constables...	...	275	5 to 9	20724	8	33	...	9	...	38	...
Pagis...	...	9	5½ to 8	678	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Farrier...	...	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		330		26358							
CITY POLICE FORCE.											
Soobedar...	...	1	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fauzdar...	...	1	30	360	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jamadars...	...	2	20 to 25	280	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hawaldars...	...	5	13 to 15	840	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Naiks...	...	6	11 to 12	828	...	...	...	...	...	5	

Karkoon... ...	1	8	96	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Constables... ...	86	7 to 10	7452	5	50	...	2	...	28	...
Mochi (Shoe-maker) ...	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhisti (Water-bearer) ...	1	3½	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crier (tom-tom beater) ...	1	2½	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	105		10564							
BAND										
Band Master... ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaldar	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandsmen.... ...	13	7 to 18	1884	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15		3084						5	...
Total ...	613		87436	17	97	...	16	...	191	1

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of persons of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	427	341	350	210	346	198	187	109	150	79	50-3	51-9	54-4	55-05	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

State	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur.	16281-8-9	35715-10-3	7158-2-8	8937-1-0	43·9	25·02	

A. M K Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the State. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility...	...	5	5	7	5	13	2	...	...	...	..	2	..	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants...	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin & Government stamps...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting public health &c...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder...	...	3	3	1	3	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	...	2	2	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ...	...	1	1	1	1	9	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage ...	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt ...	...	7	7	8	6	17	7	...	1	...	6	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hurt and extortion ...	...	26	26	22	25	69	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	65	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1917-1918					Total							Persons remaining at the end of year	
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court	8	8	...	24	...	...	...	2	8	26	13	...	13	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadish Court	41	29	...	40	38	2	...	...	150	89	17	36	13	...	...	23	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate Court	198	188	6	59	61	300	...	...	451	426	126	215	84	...	...	11	
Deesa Do	81	38	3	26	5	56	...	...	193	90	55	...	31	...	...	4	
Dhanera Do	27	9	2	10	2	3	...	...	50	17	3	3	11	...	...	...	
Wadgam Do	50	38	2	11	13	62	...	...	91	88	49	19	14	...	...	6	
Panthawada Second Class Do ...	13	15	...	5	...	12	...	...	36	17	3	...	14	...	...	...	
Gadh Do	22	20	...	23	...	21	...	...	44	44	27	5	12	...	...	...	
Bapla Second Class Magistrate Court	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	442	345	22	198	119	456	...	2	1025	797	285	278	192	...	...	44	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry &c ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court ...	5	...	...	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Appellate Court...	9	...	...	5	5	1	1	2	2	0	0	...	...	..	...	1	1	
Total ...	14	...	...	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	

A. M K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK- Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-191[illegible]

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during the year						Remarks
	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits relanded property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	No of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	No of suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	37	29	7	11	44	40	15	5	29	35	11047-10-6	0	5	6	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	3	3983- 7-6	0- 7-11	
Small Causes Court ...	16	22	409	381	425	403	403	377	22	26	20074- 2-3	0	381	0	333	48	0	0	0	86	194	30	67	19334- 0-0	0- 2- 0	
Diwani Court... ...	222	245	183	147	415	392	170	150	245	242	46398- 1-0	14	121	12	14	85	16	6	0	22	0	5	123	47083-12-2	1- 3-19	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court	98	152	258	220	356	372	204	227	152	145	11880-11-5	0	217	3	191	24	2	0	0	31	0	70	126	9923- 7-0	0- 6-29	
Dhanera Do. ..	29	67	71	48	100	115	33	27	67	88	4246-10-0	0	48	0	35	12	1	0	0	0	24	2	1	3725- 5-3	0- 3-11	
Wadgam Do. ..	58	85	373	160	431	245	346	182	85	63	13916- 9-6	2	156	2	113	39	4	0	0	38	41	51	52	13372-13-3	0- 5- 2	
Panthawada Do ...	1	4	97	19	98	23	94	9	4	14	949- 2-0	0	19	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	495-15-0	0- 1-26	
Jadh Thandar's Court .	48	74	182	81	230	155	156	101	74	54	1914- 5-3	0	81	0	81	0	0	0	0	14	58	10	19	2388- 8-3	0- 7-16	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court	5	6	22	40	27	46	21	45	6	1	520-13-6	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	1	39	5	0	589-15-3	0- 1-16	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	71- 4-0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	71- 4-0	0- 0- 9	
Total.	524	684	1603	1108	2127	1792	1443	1124	684	668	111019- 5-5	16	1069	23	826	209	24	10	0	193	358	176	397	100973- 7-8	0- 5- 5	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX **XI.**

Civil Work Results of applications for execution of decrees in Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Bajavani Officer	151	360	44,521 6 2	1,719	1,060	95,630 4 8	1,870	1,420	1,40,151 10 10	1,510	1,268	1,17,321 12 8	360	152	22,829 14 2	45	35	72	
Divani Court	43	...	.....	...	...	.....	43	...	.....	43	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court ...	347	355	13,666 12 6	750	206	6,263 5 5	997	561	19,930 1 11	642	376	14,377 7 7	355	185	5,552 10 4	158	7	20	
Dhanera do. ...	196	253	12,468 6 2	76	49	1,574 8 0	272	302	14,042 14 2	19	40	910 3 6	253	262	13,132 10 8	30	13	219	
Wadgam do. ...	79	123	1,944 3 1	147	84	1,990 2 7	226	207	3,934 5 8	103	158	3,341 1 6	123	49	593 4 2	13	14	22	
Panthawada do. ...	11	19	974 0 6	16	9	366 12 3	27	28	1,340 12 9	8	11	622 13 6	19	17	718 0 3	...	3	14	
Gadh Thandar's Court ...	19	74	1,530 5 5	293	34	890 5 8	312	108	2,420 11 1	238	97	2,153 0 10	74	11	267 10 3	11	...	...	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court ...	...	4	63 1 0	13	5	63 3 0	13	9	126 4 0	9	9	126 4 0	4	...	.....	...	...	...	
Bapla Kamdar's Court ...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Total ...	746	1,188	75,168 2 10	3,014	1,447	1,06,778 9 7	3,760	2,635	1,81,946 12 5	2,572	1,959	1,38,852 10 7	1,188	676	43,094 1 10	257	72	347	

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

Political and Judicial Secretary, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work- Number and results of appeal in civil suits for Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during.		Total		Di-posed of during		Closing balance.		Value for appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year
																							y m d	y m d
Huzur Court ...	26	18	14	22	40	40	22	7	18	33	2802-3-3	5072-1-0	6	4	6	0	5	1	1	1	4	1	1-5-17	2-10-9
Appellate Court...	9	1	28	19	37	20	36	18	1	2	5673-4-11	3206-8-0	19	5	4	2	7	5	3	5	3	1	0-6-1	0-4-15
Total...	35	19	42	41	77	60	58	25	19	35	8475-8-2	8278-9-0	25	9	10	2	12	6	4	6	7	2	0-11-24	1-7-12

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Station.	No of prisons	No. of prisoners.				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Palanpur Central jail ...	1	78	208	343	286	90	65	73	3923-6-5	6-5 Days	1 death.

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregisted pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrar Court	193	210	69	75	98	116	7	4	0	0	9	15	183	210	93989- 2-3	115038-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Deesa „ „	16	15	3	2	11	12	1	0	0	0	1	1	16	15	5196- 8-0	2720-4-0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	9	5	1	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	5	4276- 4-0	1855-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Wadgam „ „	5	23	2	10	1	13	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	23	1941- 0-0	5650-5-3	0	0	0	0	
Total...	213	253	75	88	117	144	9	4	0	0	12	17	213	253	105402-14-3	125263-9-3	0	0	0	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1917-1918.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Palanpur Sub Registrar's Court.	183	93989	2	3	250	4	0	210	115038	0	0	272	9	0	
Deesa——————Do——————	16	5196	8	0	15	8	0	15	2720	4	0	9	4	0	
Dhanera——————Do——————	9	4276	4	0	11	12	0	5	1855	0	0	5	0	0	
Wadgam——————Do——————	5	1972	0	0	3	10	0	23	5650	5	3	19	12	0	
Total...	213	105402	14	3	281	2	0	253	125263	9	3	306	9	0	
Deduct Expenditure															
Net profit					281	2	0					306	9	0	

A. M K Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Palanpur Municipality.		1231-4-7	818-9-3		4152-1-0	4624-12-10		

A. M K Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

State.	April 1917.	May 1917.	June 1917.	July 1917.	August 1917	September 1917.	October 1917.	November 1917.	December 1917.	January 1918.	February 1918	March 1918.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Palanpur.	0-8	4-71	2-77	10-70	12-18	10-66	4-36	0	0	0	0	0	45-46	31-99	27-62-4	

A. M K Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Articles.	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year.)			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Present year.)			Remarks.
Wheat... ...	2	6	0	2	11	0	
Bajri... ...	1	6	6	2	7	0	
Joowar... ...	1	2	3	Not procurable.			
Moong... ...	2	2	6	2	11	6	
Muth... ...	1	8	0	1	14	0	
Udad... ...	2	2	0	2	3	6	
Gram... ...	2	4	3	2	0	9	
Wansi Rice... ...	4	3	0	4	12	0	
Country old Rice.	5	0	0	5	0	0	
Wahri Rice... ...	3	1	0	3	8	0	
Chino... ...	1	11	6	1	10	6	
Krang... ...	1	6	0	1	9	0	
Banti... ...	1	2	0	0	12	0	
Ghee... ...	24	2	0	21	8	0	
Sweet Oil... ...	6	9	0	9	4	0	
Rapeseed Oil ...	6	10	0	7	1	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Palanpur State from 1st November 1916 to 30th October 1917

Description of works	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings...	48617- 1-3	16994-11- 3	65611-12-6	0	0	0	65611-12-6	
Roads...	2925-11-2	1969- 9- 0	4895- 4 2	0	0	0	4895- 4-2	
Miscellaneous... ...	1011-15-2	2421-14-11	3433-14-1	0	0	0	3433-14-1	
Total...	52554-11-7	21386- 3- 2	73940-14-9	0	0	0	73940-14-9	

A. M K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

District.	Year	Horses and Cattle.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows	Calf and Heifer.	Buffaloes			Horses	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying.	
					Male.	Female.	Calf & heifer										
Palanpur State.	1916-17	62248	50703	60149	2104	34366	26485	700	1403	444	5621	120744	27124	0	400	6781	
Do.	1917-18	63318	54213	57518	2240	35797	32688	672	1507	442	5612	103486	29183	25	684	6788	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Name of State	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
Palanpur.	68	49211-10-9	24	67229-2-0	1	2563-13-1	0	0	93	119004-9-10	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXII B.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	Amount for Samvat 1972			Amount for Samvat 1973			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue..	248643	10	8	380744	6	5	
2	Local cess except on land ...	4231	12	0	4627	12	7	
3	Customs...	108298	3	10	162060	4	0	
4	Opium and Abkari... ...	123228	2	2	142556	0	8	
5	Stamp and Registration... ...	12549	10	4	20577	4	5	
6	Forest...	10732	6	10	15631	4	6	
7	Hatghar and Land Department ...	11333	7	7	20067	6	10	
8	Interest...	7216	3	1	9034	12	8	
9	Vera, Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture	308	0	0	490	0	0	
10	Municipality...	4842	14	11	852	6	6	
11	Political...	26021	13	0	35709	4	6	
12	Railway...	15897	0	0	14632	0	0	
13	Law and Justice	4215	4	9	3823	5	9	
14	Jail...	162	4	0	228	6	9	
15	Police...	1802	3	0	1737	0	10	
16	Educational Department... ...	1792	2	0	1987	5	0	
17	Survey Department... ...	72	3	6	419	0	5	
18	Public Works Department ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Miscellaneous...	8509	0	3	16992	10	8	
20	Recoveries...	19358	5	5	349	4	6	
	Total receipts...	609214	11	4	832520	1	0	
21	Adjustments...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Debts repayable...	57632	14	11	135894	7	9	
23	Debts recovered...	55815	1	0	75273	2	2	
	Total...	722662	11	3	1043687	10	11	
	Opening balance....	72532	2	3	72126	9	7	
	Grand Total.	795194	13	6	1116114	4	6	

from 1st November 1916 to 31st October 1917

No.	Disbursement.	Amount for Samvat 1972			Amount for Samvat 1973			Remarks.
1	General Administration & Finance...	25934	8	4	26368	8	4	
2	Land Revenue Department... ...	19656	3	2	20994	13	1	
3	Survey Department.	4474	8	5	3964	10	7	
4	Customs...	14151	6	5	13543	15	7	
5	Opium and Abkari.	29294	11	1	31308	12	3	
6	Stamp and Registration... ...	826	9	6	1537	5	7	
7	Law and Justice.	13372	8	11	13683	11	3	
8	Jail...	4485	10	5	4059	3	11	
9	Police...							
	Police...	91086	1	11	89387	11	11	
	Sirbandi...	34972	15	9	20544	10	5	
10	Top and Gadi Khana... ...	3983	0	11	1921	10	2	
11	Municipality...	5642	12	3	7168	8	11	
12	Forest...	3307	5	1	3820	6	5	
13	Vera, Wadi, Gardens & Agriculture.	6135	14	11	6633	12	11	
14	Medical...	13450	13	10	12530	15	7	
15	Hatghar and Land Department. ...	2964	4	8	2946	2	2	
16	Public Works Department... ...	53623	2	6	77275	6	2	
17	Political...	15790	4	11	54154	15	8	
18	Interest...	19393	8	0	25972	11	0	
19	Bardashi Khata...	8277	7	3	8907	13	4	
20	Festivals and Ceremonials... ...	388	7	1	566	10	8	
21	Pension and Parwashi... ...	6525	1	11	9514	0	2	
22	Dewasthan Pirasthan and Dharmala.	5186	11	5	3833	3	3	
23	Compensation for Jagirdars... ...	1373	1	4	10949	14	4	
24	Travellers Bungalow & Guest House.	2087	5	5	3019	2	10	
25	Educational Department. ...	23063	3	6	24682	10	8	
26	Printing Charges...	2688	3	11	4352	4	8	
27	Palace and Rayasat... ...	152631	11	4	236943	6	4	
28	Library...	70	0	0	96	0	0	
29	Refund and write off... ...	88	2	6	950	3	7	
30	Famine Relief...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Funds Subscriptions & Contributions.	15878	11	6	9720	9	0	
32	Extraordinary unforeseen & occasional	362	0	0	1140	7	3	
33	Miscellaneous...	2845	14	9	1282	1	3	
	Total Expenditure...	583012	8	11	733776	7	3	
34	Adjustment...	0	0	0	16	4	0	
35	Debts repaid...	68779	0	3	158116	5	9	
36	Debts recoverable..	70976	10	9	127573	11	3	
	Total...	722768	3	11	1019482	12	3	
	Closing balance...	72426	9	7	96631	8	3	
	Grand Total...	795194	13	6	1116114	4	6	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918.

Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpur ...	11842	205	184	0	9	12	Rs. A. P. 9724-5- 6	125	
Deesa Dispensary.	4467	0	0	0	0	0	770-4- 1	53	
Dhanera Dispensary.	4037	0	0	0	0	0	790-0- 4	44-1	
Total...	20346	205	184	0	9	12	11284-9-11	222-1	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Palanpur State for the year 1917-1918.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Palanpur.	224996	5089	5629	540	0	4845	6386	1541	0	22-6	25-01	21-53	28-3	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State during the year 1917-1918

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	High School	S condary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School... ...	270	222	219	228	10068-0-0	"		
0	1	Anglo Vernacular School at Deesa...	0	11	0	11	"	354-9-0		
2	2	Taluka Schools... ...	454	426	385	357	"	"	15021-1-10	
2	2	Girls' Schools... ...	183	166	93	94	"	"		
1	1	Urdu School... ...	155	147	112	105	"	"		
23	25	Village Schools... ...	1186	1291	916	898	"	"		
6	3	Grant-in-aid Schools ...	181	104	145	89	"	"		
35	35	Total...	2429	2367	1870	1782	10068-0-0	354-9-0	15021-1-10	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

To

Captain His Highness

Shri Dewan Mahakhan

Taley Mahommed Khanji

Sahib Bahadur,

NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1919.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

WAZIR,

Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,

PALANPUR, 25*th September* 1919.

INTRODUCTION.

THE most notable event of the year was the death of His Highness Shree Mahakhan Sir Sher Muhammad Khanji, Nawab of Palanpur, at the age of sixty-eight, after a rule of forty years. With his death there disappeared one of the most notable figures amongst the Ruling Princes of Western India and a true father of his people. During his long rule he was governed by unflinching loyalty to the British Crown, and was devoted to the welfare of his people. His death was the occasion of universal mourning in the State and many manifestations of sympathy from different parts of India.

The death of His Highness did not involve the complete break with the past which so often accompanies a change of rule in a Native State. The late Nawab Saheb had associated his heir, Captain Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan, with the administration for many years, and the Nawabzada assumed virtual direction of the administration in 1912. From that date he pursued the policy of building up a solid administrative cadre. First he gained a complete working knowledge of the working of every department by personal supervision of its operations; next the departments were placed under the direction of Secretaries, who were afterwards formed into a Council; now the Secretaries have been raised to the dignity of Ministers and formally constituted into a Council. His Highness is therefore freed from the responsibilities of the daily routine, which is carried out under his general directions, and is able to devote more time to the larger questions of policy which are now coming before the attention of the Ruling Princes of India.

The Gaddinashini ceremony of the new Ruler was performed on the 27th October, 1918, when His Highness declared that the welfare of his subjects would be his constant care and their advancement his first ambition.

The year reviewed in this Report was marked by many misfortunes. The rains largely failed and the kharif and rabi crops were small. The State was visited by a devastating epidemic of influenza which caused a terrible mortality.

The prices of all food-grains were high and pressed severely on the people. These calamities were met with sympathy and vigour. Medical relief for the afflicted was promptly organised; cheap grain shops and other measures relieved the strain of famine and high prices. The high rate of wages further mitigated the stress. Thanks to the careful administration of previous years, the finances of the State, although severely taxed, were equal to the strain. Affairs are therefore in train for sustained progress in the better times which seem to be assured, although the susceptibility of the State to natural calamities must always be a disturbing factor; and the people look confidently to a rapid advance in all branches of the administration under a Ruler of such proved worth and experience.

Administration Report

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 1918-1919.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1920.

Administration Report

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 1918-1919.

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1920.

Report of the Administration of the Palanpur State for the year 1918-19.

CHAPTER I.

THE State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by Marwar and Sirohi; on the East by Sirohi, Danta and Mahikantha; on the South by the Baroda Districts of Pattan and Kheralu; and on the West by Deodar, Tharad and Kankrej.

The State embraces an area of 1,750 square miles, with a population of 2,24,996, according to the last census, showing an increase of 2,021 souls over the census of 1901. Five hundred and sixteen villages are comprised in the State (including 4 under the Mahikantha Agency, called the Gadhwada villages). Palanpur pays an annual tribute of Rs. 38,460 (British Currency) to the Baroda State. Baroda pays to Palanpur a jama of Rs. 266-10-6 in respect of Baroda villages just as Palanpur pays to Baroda a sum of Rs. 1,592-1-10 by way of jama in respect of some of its villages.

The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the last five years, amounts to Rs. 7,63,605-13-8.

The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and has a population of 17,221 souls according to the last census. The Hindus preponderate over the Mahomedans.

Captain His Highness Zubd-tul-mulk Dewan Mahakhan Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Palanpur, rules the State and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The political relations of the State with the Paramount Power have been most cordial and show complete identity of interest.

Relations with the neighbouring States of Baroda, Jodhpur, Sirohi and other States have been maintained.

The ruling family.

His Highness is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin and is 36 years old. The old family title of the Ruler of the State is Mahakhan. His Highness has a son, the heir-apparent, who is three years old, and a daughter.

From the time when he assumed direction of the administration, during the life of his honoured father, in 1912, His Highness set before himself the goal of an efficient administration, in the interests of the people of the State as a whole, with the double object of securing a high standard of official probity and of encouraging initiative and reform. With this object in view he established a system which brought the Ruler in close touch with every branch of the administration, always with the idea that as experience was gained, and when the personnel was permeated with his ideas, he should gradually withdraw from direct responsibility for the detailed work, which would be assumed by a Council of Ministers of the State, composed of the officers in charge of the various departments. In pursuance of this plan, as Nawabzada he directly controlled the administration,

assisted by three secretaries, amongst whom the various portfolios were divided. After maintaining this direct control for six years, the next step was taken in the constitution of a Council composed of the three Secretaries, whose duty it was to conduct the administration, with certain reservations, during his absence from the State, and not seldom during his presence in the State. On ascending the gaddi His Highness, in order to be relieved of routine work, and so that he might be free to attend to larger questions of policy, raised the Secretaries to the status of Ministers, with enlarged powers, the Political and Judicial Secretary, who was practically the Dewan, becoming the Wazir of the State. These three Ministers now form the Council, and under rules most carefully drafted by His Highness, exercise powers in council which aim at relieving the Nawab Saheb of the greater part of the administrative work, which under the system of control devolved upon him.

Chief events. Death of H. H. the late Nawab Sahib.

The most important but very sad event of note was the demise of His Highness Zubd-tul-mulk Dewan Mahakhan Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Palanpur, on Saturday, the 28th of September 1918, at 6 P.M. His Highness had been ailing for some time, and weakness, the result of old age—he was sixty-eight—combined with stomach troubles, caused his death. His benevolent rule had lasted over forty years. With his death there was removed a true Father of his People, by whom he was deeply beloved ; also a fine exemplar of the older fashioned Indian ruler. A sagacious administrator, a loving father, a generous and staunch friend, and a most loveable personality, Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan, will long be remembered and his memory cherished by all who knew him. The Office Order issued on 29th September 1918 by Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Palanpur, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Nawab, recorded his demise in the following epigramatic terms :—

" By the recent lamented death of His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E., Dewan of Palanpur, the Agency has lost its most conspicuous landmark and a venerable figure of the type which is now rapidly passing away, and the undersigned, a personal and deeply regretted friend of many years' standing.

" During his long and successful rule of nearly half a century His Highness was personally distinguished for attachment to the throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor and as a loyal and constant supporter of Government, while of him it may be truly said that he was the father of his people inasmuch as he never failed to interest himself personally in all that concerned the welfare and progress of all classes of his subjects."

Two hours after His Highness breathed his last, the *An Dan* of his successor, the son and heir-apparent, His Highness Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, was proclaimed in the country at 8 P.M. It is difficult to translate literally the phrase *An Dan*. *An* means the *word* or *command*, and *Dan* means *taxes*. But the sense of these two words when paraphrased proclaims a mandate not uncommon. It is interesting to note that as a custom of antiquity, in vogue in this State from time immemorial, immediately on the demise of a ruler it is proclaimed to the subjects that hereafter the *command* and the *taxes*—the two main epithets by which the authority of a ruler is distinguished—of his successor shall prevail.

In other words, the phrase *An Dan* conveys the significance of the English saying : " The king is dead, long live the king", His Highness Nawab Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur was accordingly duly proclaimed the Ruler of Palanpur the same evening, on the 28th September 1918. The Political Agent's Office Order quoted above welcomed the new Ruler the next day in the following words :—

" To his elder son and successor, Captain His Highness Taley Muhammad Khan, we offer our heartfelt sympathy on the great loss that he has sustained, our cordial congratulation on his accession to the gaddi of his ancestors, and our sincere good wishes for a long and prosperous career as a ruler, during which he may be granted health and strength to carry out the arduous duties and responsibilities of his high position."

The body of the late Nawab Sahib Bahadur was carried with all honour in full State procession under a canopy to the tombs where the rulers of Palanpur are buried. His Highness Nawab Taley Muhammad Khan, Amir-ul-mulk Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan, other members of the Ruling family, supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Coghill, the Political Agent, Palanpur, and all the Officers of the State and the Agency, and large crowds of the people accompanied the bier, which was slowly borne, preceded by the Armed Force marching in solemn procession, to the tombs. The body was interred with full rites exactly at 12 noon, on the 29th of September, 1918, and the firing of 13 guns proclaimed the internment.

The offices of the State were closed for 10 days, from 29th September to 8th October, 1918, as a tribute of respect to the memory of His Highness. The Agency Offices were also closed on the 30th of September.

Messages and deputations of condolence came from a number of States and friends of His Highness, and kept on coming for months. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahibs Bahadur of Bikaner and Jamnagar and the Thakore Sahib of Limdi expressed their condolence in person. The Political Agent paid a condolence visit on 1st October, 1918. Shops were closed in Palanpur, Bhavnagar, Limdi, Patdi, Bajana, Thanadevli and by the Palanpur subjects in Bombay. Mourning was observed in the State for nine months.

The feelings of His Highness and the members of the Ruling family on the loss sustained by them can be gauged from the following official expression, dated 28th September, 1918, in which His Highness thus gave vent to his feelings :

" It gives me heartfelt grief to announce the sad demise of His Highness Dewan Mahakhan Zubd-tul-mulk Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., my ever revered father, who breathed his last at 6 P.M. on Saturday the 21st of Zil Hij 1336 Hijri, equivalent to Bhaderva Vad 9th Samvat 1975, corresponding to 28th September, 1918. This sad event has caused me, the members of our family, and the subjects of the State, endless grief. The powerful personality and patronage of my great father swayed and ruled over the Gaddi of Palanpur with grandeur and growing vigour for a period of half a century, during which he did his utmost for the advancement and prosperity of his subjects with rare tact, sympathy and generosity. His exemplary virtues and broad-minded sympathy, coupled with his far-sighted policy, have achieved for him a glorious name at home and abroad, and his devotion and loyalty to the British

Crown have, on all occasions, proved remarkably praiseworthy. As a loving and adored father his favours towards us, as children, will ever remain fresh in our hearts. Words fail to express the high sense of gratitude we, his children, and his subjects, feel for the incalculable blessings he has conferred on us.

"May the Almighty grant us patience and fortitude to bear his separation and loss."

Death strikes, but the world does not stand still; and the public of Palanpur had to turn from mourning to prepare for the ceremonies of the Gaddinashini of His Highness Nawab Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur.

A Farman of His Highness issued on 14th October, 1918, fixed the 27th of October, 1918, as the auspicious day of the Gaddinashini and ordered preparations in accordance with the usage and custom of the State. An elaborate programme arranged, after careful examination of records and usages, describing the details of the ceremony and functions in connection with it, fixed the moment of the actual accession to the Gaddi to be 7-41 a.m. A procession, accordingly, was formed from the Chambers in the Khas Mahal of His Highness, and after offering his prayers of thanksgiving, His Highness, proceeded to the Darbar Hall, attired in dignified garments and wearing the red *Paghdi* of his House, which was adorned with a *Sirpech*, *Kalghi* and the pearl *Turra* and the *Kantha* of pearls, emeralds and diamonds, and a golden *Kamarbandh* in which were thrust on one side, a little to the back, the traditional *Tamancha*, and on the other a Katar.

His Highness held a jewelled sword in his hand. The procession was headed by the Chobdars in their ranks, bearing their golden and silver maces, then came the A. D. C's., succeeded by the Sardars, the Wazir following in front of His Highness. The *Chamar* and *Morchhal bardars* were on either side of His Highness, and the *Aftabgiri* was held over him. The procession of State so formed slowly proceeded to the Darbar Hall. The Brahmins, arrayed by the way, offered their blessings in accordance with custom and His Highness reached the Gaddi exactly at 7-41 a.m., the appointed moment, and stood on the northern corner of the Gaddi facing the *Kibla*. The Darbar was attended only by the Bhaiyats and those select Sardars, officers, and the nobility of the State, who are privileged on such occasions to be present. As His Highness entered the Darbar Hall all the Darbaris stood and bowed. First His Highness placed his sword in front of the Gaddi and permitted Syed Dadjimian Sahib, the Pir of the Rulers of Palanpur, to tie the jewelled sword, which was presented to the ancestors of His Highness by the Emperor Akbar the Great, round his waist. The sword being duly adjusted the Pir repeating blessings, and garlanded His Highness. The sword, ever since it came into the Family from the Emperor, has always been girded round the loins of the Rulers of Palanpur, particularly on the occasion of their accession. This done, Thakore Kuram Khan Jethaji, the present representative of the Hebatpur Biharis, stepped forward immediately, as did his ancestors on similar occasions, and cutting the last finger of his right hand and taking the blood from it on the thumb, made a *Chandla* with it on the forehead of His Highness in accordance with the custom of ages. His Highness, thereafter, sustaining his position facing the *Kibla*, ascended the Gaddi and took his seat immediately whereon the units, the State *Lawagim*, *viz.*, the Bodyguard, the Police, the Sibandhi, the Topkhana and the other equipment arrayed below the Palace, gave Slami and 51 guns proclaimed the accession. Simultaneously

all Darbaris standing in their places bowed obedience and allegiance, whereafter the daughter of His Highness stepped forward according to custom, of course under cover of Kannats, and coming up to the Gaddi, the Darbar still standing, made her *Chandla* on his forehead and presented the *Vadhava* of Her Highness the Begam Sahiba and retired immediately. This was followed by *Vadhavas* from the other ladies of His Highness' relatives, and the presentation of *Nazar* to His Highness by the members present of the Ruling family, some select Sardars, Officers and Jagirdars, each one coming to the foot of the Gaddi and bowing as he presented the *Nazar*. This completed the Gaddinashini ceremony in strict conformity with the form, ancient usage and custom in vogue in the House.

At 10-30 a.m. His Highness received His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner and the Yuvraj Shri of Limdi respectively who had come in person to congratulate His Highness.

In response to the over-whelming desire of his subjects, His Highness held an *Am Darbar* at 12-30 noon where he received congratulations and *Nazars* from his people and gave them the advantage of his *Darshan*, an act much appreciated by the people.

An imposing and a full State Darbar was held in the evening to which members of the Ruling family, Sardars, Officers, Jagirdars and the gentry and leaders of all communities were invited. His Highness' arrival was announced by the Chobdars and entering in full State he took his seat on the Gaddi, when the whole Darbar stood up to greet him. After the usual evening Salam, called the *Mashal Salam* ceremony, was over, His Highness rose and addressed the Darbar in a clear powerful voice in the following words, which gave expression to his ideals as a ruler.

" Amirs, Sardars, Jagirdars, and beloved subjects: By the favour and blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded as the twenty-seventh Ruler of my House to the Gaddi of the oldest Mahomedan First Class State in India, the rulers of which have, link by link, adorned the Gaddi for the last five centuries.

" The genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction with which I stand before you impel me to pray to the All Powerful Creator of the Universe that He may grant me strength in my utmost endeavours to carry out the responsible duties of a ruler towards his subjects and the traditional *Rajniti* of this House. Loyalty to the Paramount Power has been the goal of my House, and this auspicious occasion affords me a unique opportunity to be able to state that following the footsteps of my forefathers, I flinch to none in my loyalty to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor George V.

" The memory of my Heaven-blessed father can never fade. Knowing my father as I did, I cannot, I believe, fully praise his brilliant rule. His broad-minded and generous heart, his impartiality towards, and equal treatment of, all castes and creeds without distinction, his patriarchal tendencies and kindnesses towards all connected with this House, and such other qualities of head and heart as are rarely the ornaments of man. Those alone leave behind an immortal name who, born in this world, live a life in the discharge of their solemn duties towards others. I am proud to be able to state that throughout his life, he was ever alive to the performance of his ideals as a ruler. My revered father's life has set us one of the noblest examples of how a man, possessing extensive powers as a ruler,

can, as it pleases the Divine will in the case of the favoured ones only, leave behind him the sweet scent of noble deeds. As a step of far reaching consequences, my worthy father entrusted to me the work of the State in 1912, and, in the exercise of that farsighted policy, he set an example to the other States of India. His Highness had only one aim in view in taking that step, and it was to show that in this progressive age it is incumbent upon rulers of States to train their heirs-apparent in the art of governance. For in that lies not only the advantage of the sons of receiving a training in the onerous duties of administration under the experienced eyes of their fathers, but advantage accrues also to the State and the people. The good of a State cannot be completely achieved by one wise ruler; it demands good rule from generation to generation. I have always striven to discharge the responsible duties of a ruler to his State and his subjects, duties full responsibility for which the Almighty has now devolved on me. I need not dilate on this point ; suffice it to say that the real hero is he who " rejoiceth not when he putteth on his armour but when, having performed his duties, he taketh it off."

" I am fully impressed with and appreciate the staunch devotion and loyalty of my Amirs, Sardars, and Jagirdars to our House, and their happiness and prosperity will ever remain my heart's desire.

I rejoice to take the opportunity of appreciating the faithful services of my Officers to the State, and command them to maintain the zeal and the high sense of duty which they have shown in the performance of their duties. I command with special stress the Officers of the Judicial Department to discharge their duties in strict obedience to the mandates of their religion and with full fear of God. In this way alone, I repeat with emphasis, will they fully carry out my desires.

" I rejoice to assure my beloved subjects that my sympathy shall ever remain with them. In their happiness shall be mine ; and their advancement shall be the advancement of my State. With these feelings I take up the reins of the Government of my State.

" Finally, it is my earnest prayer that the- All Powerful Providence may in His great Mercy assist me during my regime, in my efforts to promote the interests of my State and the happiness of my people."

Having delivered this speech in an impressive voice His Highness resumed his seat on the Gaddi amid the sincerest applause which ever rang in the Darbar Hall of Palanpur.

The Wazir then stepped towards the foot of the Gaddi and received His Highness' command to announce the benefits and favours conferred in honour of the occasion. The Wazir read the following Farman :—

" By the command of Shri Dewan Mahakhan Zubd-tul-mulk Captain His Highness Nawab Shri Taley Muhammad Khan, Ruler of the Riyasat of Palanpur, the following boons and favours are announced on this auspicious day of the Gaddinashini :—

(1) With the aim of affording the citizens of Palanpur opportunities of being able to perform their civic duties and take part in the administration of the City Municipality, His Highness Shri Huzur Bahadur has been pleased to order the amendment of the present constitution of the Municipality to that effect.

(2) With a view to encourage and improve agriculture and raise the prosperity of the cultivating class, who should gain confidence in the immunity of their holdings, His Highness Shri Huzur Bahadur has been pleased to order that they be given rights over their holdings.

(3) For the proper appreciation of the act of loyalty to the State, and services to the State or the public by the members of the Ruling family, Sardars, Officers and Members of the Public, His Highness Shri Huzur Bahadur has been pleased to create the following titles :—

I. For Members of the Family.

(1) Amir-ul-mulk.
(2) Husam-ul-mulk.
(3) Shuja-ul-mulk.

II. For Ministers.

(1) Sadar-ul-maham.
(2) Mushir-ul-maham.

III. For Musahib and Officers.

(1) Mushir-ur-riyasat.

IV. For Members of the Public.

(1) Aizaz-ul-riyasat.

(4) In honour of this auspicious occasion His Highness has been pleased to remit the arrears of land revenue and Tagavi of Samvat 1959 and 1968, amounting to one lac of rupees, caused by recurring bad years.

(5) His Highness has been pleased, in celebration of this day to order the *Bakhshish* of half pay, beyond ordering a *Mongwari* allowance, to servants of the State receiving a monthly salary of Rs. 15.

(6) Acknowledging the necessity of spreading education amongst the Jagirdars and Patavats of the State, and realising the want of a hostel in the City of Palanpur, which is the centre of education, His Highness Shri Huzur Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to order the construction of a hostel in Palanpur for the sons of Jagirdars and Patavats.

(7) The details of the benefits and boons announced in the Farman shall hereafter be declared by separate orders."

The Wazir next read an Order by which, by the order of His Highness, old State honours and some of the newly created titles were conferred upon selected persons. The following is the second Farman :—

I. Members of the Family.

Names.	*Titles and Honours.*
(1) Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb Bahadur	..Amir-ul-mulk with Poshak.
(2) Sahebzada Zaber Dust Khan Sahib	.Husam-ul-mulk with Poshak.
(3) Mian Dost Mahomed Khan	..Shuja-ul-mulk, double Tazim and gold.

II. SARDARS.

(1) Ali Mahomed Khan Saheb Dehlavi, Wazir .. ..Double Tazim and gold.

(2) Mehta Pitamber Bhai Hathi Bhai Saheb, retired Minister .. ..Single Tazim with Poshak.

(3) Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta Saheb, Revenue and Finance Minister .. ..Mushir-ul-maham, single Tazim and Mashal with Poshak.

(4) Mian Samat Khan Lohani .. ..Chhatri and Mashal.

(5) Mian Firozkhan Lohani .. ..Chhatri and Mashal.

III. OFFICERS.

(1) Dr. Shrinivas Sitaram Hazare, Chief Medical Officer .. .. ..Poshak.

(2) Mr. Odhavji Ghelabhai, Small Causes Court Judge .. ..Poshak.

(3) Saiyad Gulabmian Abdumian, Public Works Officer .. ..Mushir-ur-riyasat, with Poshak.

(4) Mr. Dungershi Fateychand Subordinate Judge .. .. ..Grant of land with Poshak.

(5) Mr. Maganbhai Ujambhai, Tesildar and Magistrate, Palanpur .. ..Mushir-ur-riyasat with Poshak.

(6) Mr. Narandas Samaldas Patwari ..Created Musaheb with Poshak.

(7) Mehta Lallubhai Bhikhabhai, Private Secretary to His Highness ..Mashal with Poshak.

(8) Apasaheb S. Tatke, Personal Assistant to His Highness .. ..Poshak.

(9) Lalla Thakordas Vanrawandas ..Poshak.

IV. MUSAHEBS.

(1) Vihari Jaffer Khan Ajam Khan ..Mashal.

(2) Pathan Soram Khan Shujat Khan Mashal with Poshak.

(3) Saiyad Bada Mian Alam Mian ..Mashal with Poshak.

(4) Saiyad Lalmian Khanji Mian ..Mashal with Poshak.

(5) Vihari Sabatkhan Shahbaz Khan ..Poshak.

V. A. D. Cs. TO HIS HIGHNESS WERE PROMOTED TO BE CAPTAIN.

(1) Mian Ahmed Khan Lohani.
(2) Mian Jamsher Khan Lohani.
(3) Thakore Alam Khan Vihari.
(4) Thakore Anwer Khan.
(5) Thakore Devsingh Khichi.

VI. MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

(1) Parekh Godad Meghaji .. ..Poshak.

The following Farman in the name of His Highness was sent to the Tehsils to be read in Darbars to be held at the headquarters of each Tehsil on Gaddinashini day :—

" By the grace of God having succeeded to the Gaddi of my revered ancestors, I have by my order fixed this day to celebrate the auspicious ceremony of Gaddinashini, on which occasion those of my loyal subjects who reside in distant parts of this State are assured of the sympathy with which I regard them. Their happiness will be my concern and their prosperity will the progress of the State."

The other orders promulgated in connection with the occasion referred to the release of prisoners, feeding of the poor and distribution of sweetmeats to all the children of the Schools in the State.

The subjects of His Highness showed their loyalty and devotion by approaching His Highness in deputations and presenting addresses. An address was presented by the Jain Association, one by the Mahajan of Palanpur, another by the Mahomedans of Palanpur. One was presented by the Audich Hitwardhak Sabha, another headed by the Revd. J. Blair, of Deesa Cantonment, by the Christian subjects, who presented a Bible to His Highness. An address was presented to His Highness on his visit, after the Gaddinashini, to Bombay by his subjects residing there.

On 8th January 1919 Lieutenant Colonel N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Palanpur, paid an official visit, with his staff, and presented the Kharita of congratulations from the Government of Bombay.

His Highness paid a return visit, with his staff, to the Political Agent the same day.

Visits of His Highness.

His Highness was invited by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the War Conference he had convened at Bombay and attended it on 8th June 1918. Other important visits of His Highness to Bombay were on 21st November, 1918, in connection with the departure of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner to Europe for the Peace Conference, and on 8th December 1918, in connection with the departure of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and the arrival of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. At the Farewell Banquet given by the Princes of Bombay Presidency to Lord Willingdon His Highness made the following speech :—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—

I consider it a proud privilege to have an opportunity to say a few words, while supporting the worthy toast of a distinguished guest, so ably and eloquently proposed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhuj.

I have always held, and I think there I echo the feelings of all my brother Princes and thousands in India, that what appeals to the Indian mind and makes a lasting impression thereon, is the genuine feeling and sympathy which representatives of His Imperial Majesty in India evince in the Princes and people of India ; and it is no exaggeration to say that in this particular respect His Excellency Lord Willingdon, so whole-heartedly supported by his noble consort, Lady Willingdon, bears the palm. We the Princes, as rulers of our States, can fully realise and appreciate the difficulties which confront one, who is ultimately and solely responsible for the safe government of the country which is left in his charge and

for the best interests of the people entrusted to his care. His Excellency as the Governor of the Bombay Presidency has shown consummate powers of governance throughout the period of his rule—a period beset with innumerable and increasing difficulties of the greatest magnitude.

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, the world has known to its cost what an anxious period, these long four years, all of us have passed through; and the many-sided activities which these troublesome times gave birth to, indeed, called for and engaged the best attention of one in responsibility, and His Excellency has coped with them all with a cool mind and cheerfulness unexampled in the history of the Presidency.

This is no occasion for me to recapitulate the benefits which have accrued to the Presidency as a whole from the Government of His Excellency Lord Willingdon. If you take a calm survey of all that has been achieved during the period of Lord Willingdon's Government you will come to the same conclusion as I do, that His Excellency has shown tact, ability, sympathy and friendship towards the people in the administration of the Presidency. In fact I may further add here that during His Excellency's tenure of office, the Bombay Presidency has occupied a more prominent place in the Indian Empire.

We as Princes have to be proud of the sincere friend our Order has gained in Lord Willingdon and, claiming a personal knowledge of His Excellency's feelings towards us, I can confidently say that in Lord Willingdon we have secured a champion of our cause.

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are at a period when we stand face to face with great opportunities in India; and at a great moment like this Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, by their five and a half years' stay amongst us and their unreserved and intimate relations with us, have endeared themselves to us to such an extent that thereby they have united us closer to the Crown. They have won their way by their personal charm into our hearts. As our well wishers they have their reward in the high esteem in which we hold them and shall ever hold them.

Your Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, you may be assured, if an assurance is necessary, that you will live long in our memories, and the lofty spirit of duty and friendship combined you have shown by your personal example will ever remain in our memory as an admirable trait of your character. We wish Your Excellencies a *bon voyage* and a useful and brilliant career wherever you be.

His Highness paid a visit to Delhi on 15th January, 1919, in connection with the Princes Conference, this being His Highness' first visit to the Conference as Ruler of Palanpur.

His Highness paid a visit to Limdi on 21st February 1919, when the Municipality of Limdi presented him with an address of welcome.

Distinguished visitors.

Amongst the distinguished visitors to the State were His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Nawanagar, the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, the Yuvraj Shree of Limdi, Lieutenant Colonel MacPherson, Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, and the Thakore Saheb of Sudasna.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, on his way to Sind, was welcomed by His Highness at the Station.

An address was presented in a silver casket by the Mahajans of Palanpur to Amir-ul-mulk Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Bahadur in gratitude for his kindly services to the people of Palanpur as the President of the Plague Committee during the last epidemic.

The contribution to the war during the year amounted to Rs. 25,000. War.

Armistice Day was celebrated on 11th November, 1918. Sports were held in the Club grounds where arrangements were made for illuminations and fire-works. His Highness was "At Home." The Political Agent, Palanpur, gave a banquet in honour of the occasion and delivered the following speech :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I rise now to propose the health of His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur and I do so with peculiar pleasure for two reasons, first because he is one of my oldest friends in India—I having known him since he was 13 years old—and second because this is the first occasion on which my wife and I have had the privilege of entertaining him under our roof since his accession to the Gadi of his ancestors.

His Highness is the best product of Swadeshi training that I know—by Swadeshi I mean Home Rule in the best sense of the word. Educated entirely at home under the eye of His late Highness, his ever lamented father, with the exception of a brief period spent with the Imperial Cadet Corps, he imbibed early and has practised all his life those principles of discipline and self control, which are truly recognised to be the best fruits of a sound education—in fact His Highness has learnt "to play the game."

His Highness is well read in the history and traditions of his own country and is a close student and admirer of the progress of the West, so that he may be safely trusted to retain what is best in the one and to adopt from the other what is most suited to the ever growing needs of his State and subjects.

Nor has the physical side of his education been neglected. Until his unfortunate accident sustained in June 1914 when he was schooling a young horse and from the effects of which he is still suffering, His Highness was a fine horseman and a dashing polo player, and with rifle and shot gun he has few equals in India. In short, His Highness is a sportsman and a gentleman in the best sense of those much abused terms and as such he is welcome wherever he goes, at Ganeshkhind or at Malabar Point, at Simla or Delhi, in the deserts of Bikaner or in the jungles of the Terai.

His Highness also is and has always been a keen soldier and before the War was holding a Commission in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces and had had some experience of Military training; and it was the dream of his life to go on Active Service. Shortly after the War broke out he was appointed to the Staff of General Macbean who was proceeding to France with his Brigade—but alas, the Military medical authorities at Bareilly pronounced him unfit for Active Service owing to the unfortunate riding accident to which I have alluded—and His Highness was obliged to return to Palanpur with his most cherished ambition unrealised.

But Ladies and Gentlemen, His Highness has a campaign ready to his hand on the home front, the successful conduct of which requires all those qualities which a General must possess if he wishes to lead his troops to victory on the battle field, that is to say unceasing vigilance, prompt decision and bold action—I mean the campaign against ignorance and superstition, against apathy and reaction, and I feel sure that in waging a successful War against these enemies of human progress and welfare, His Highness will neither falter nor turn aside.

Equipped with all the advantages I have endeavoured to describe I confidently predict for His Highness the brightest of futures and if ever a Council of Princes becomes a permanent part of the constitution of the Indian Empire, I am certain that His Highness will be one of its most valuable and trusted members. Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to drink the health of His Highness and to wish him a long and prosperous career as a Ruler.

Recruiting was stopped because intimation from Government was received that no more recruits were required. The following is the statement showing the numbers, classification of the recruits and the cost incurred by the State on recruiting :—

Statement showing the details of recruits sent by the State and the expenses connected therewith from 5th December 1917 to 30th November 1919 :—

No. of recruits sent by the State.			Amount of reward given to recruits on their departure.		Amount given to dependents of the recruits for maintenance while on service.	Amount of reward given to recruits on their return from service.	Miscellaneous expenses incurred in procuring recruits.	Total.	Remarks.
Combatants.	Non-Combatants.	Total.	Cash.	Clothing.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	46	53	75 0 0	39 11 0	2,361 4 8	525 0 0	578 14 0	3,579 13 8	Out of these 53 recruits, 14 were found unfit, one being a deserter was taken into custody by D. A. R. O., Ahmedabad, and one was not accepted owing to recruiting work being closed.
					The recurring month expense under this head is about Rs. 90.				

Amongst the important changes in the personnel was the alteration in the designation of the Political and Judicial Secretary and the Financial Secretary. The former was designated the Wazir Riyasate, Palanpur, and the latter Revenue and Financial Minister.

Mr. Morarji Narayan Adhyaru, B.A., retired Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, was appointed Head Master of Palanpur High School. Saiyad Sedsamian Abdumian was appointed Municipal Secretary. The designation of the Hatghar Kamdar was changed into that of Public Works Officer. Ir. Lallubhai Bhikhabhai, B.A., was appointed the Khangi Karbhari, Mr. Appa Saheb Tatke, Personal Assistant to His Highness, and Mr. Ganpatram Shivram Ryasat Officer. Captains Mia Ahmad Khan Dos Mia Lohani, Mia Jamsher Khan Lohani, Thakore Alam Khan Lohani, Thakore Anver Khan and Thakore Devsingh Khichi were appointed A. D. C's. to His Highness.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land is held by Mulgarasias, Bhaiyats, Jagirdars, Inamdars, Dharmada holders, Patavats (on service tenure) and by cultivators as tenants-at-will.

The various system of assessments referred to in previous reports prevail, though wherever possible a cash assessment has been introduced in order to bring about a uniformity of system. The State is divided into 7 Mahals including a small Mahal of Palanpur, known as Dabhela : and these Mahals are now being sub-divided into Tapas, with a Tapadar over each Tappa. During the year under report Tappadars were appointed under the new Tapadari system bringing the three Tehsils, *viz.*, Deesa, Vadgaum and Gadh into uniformity regarding the system of assessment. System of assessment.

The work of bringing fallow land under cultivation has progressed satisfactorily during the year under report. About 900 acres of land in the Dabhela Tehsil and 500 acres in the Gadhwada Tehsil were brought under cultivation, and given to a sturdy class of cultivators from outside. The following statement will show the actual distribution of land in the States :—

Barkhali.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated.							
			Area in actual occupancy throughout the year.										
Area in possession of Bhayats and Jagirdars.	Area in possession of other alienees.	Total.	Irrigated.	Dry crop land.	Total.	Forest.	Bid.	Grazing land.	Available for cultivation.	Waste land.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Acres. Gunthas. 2,65,090—36	1,85,530—10	4,50,621— 6	35,656—23	3,32,258— 6	3,67,914—29	98,993—19	19,482—22	87,618—22	60,256—31	35,112—31	3,01,464— 5	11,20,000— 0	

The average rainfall in the State is above 27 inches. But the year under report proved to be very precarious, and, every circumstance considered, worse than a famine year. It gave only a rainfall of 16 inches, and that too very erratically. June, July and August are important months in the cultivation season, and particularly the last in this part of the country. But only one inch of rain fell up to August. The recurring droughts in this State are a problem the magnitude of which cannot be underrated. Rainfall.

Yield.

The condition of the crops was therefore very poor. The Kharif hardly gave anything above three and four annas in the rupee. The Rabi crops also did not exceed six annas. It was hoped that because the Kharif season was disappointing a very much larger area than usual would be brought under wheat cultivation. The State also afforded every facility for obtaining seed. But as misfortune does not come singly, influenza arrived and not only disabled many cultivators, but created panic and caused a heavy mortality.

Fortunately the cattle were largely saved owing to the individual storage of hay, and people taking them to countries where pasture was available.

Irrigation did not prove of much help in such a rainless year as the wells could not supply a sufficient quantity of water, though the number of wells for irrigation purposes was calculated to be nearly 5,000.

A bad year causes manifold difficulties to the administration. On the top of the loss of revenue, remissions on liberal lines have to be granted and allowances of Tagavi have also to be granted. During the year of report remissions of over Rs. 52,000 had to be made. The actual figures will be known at the close of the State account year in November, but it is estimated that 8 annas in the rupee had to be remitted. His Highness, besides, in celebration of his Gaddinashini, ordered arrears of Rs. 50,000 made up of interest on Tagavi Loans up to 1908, and nearly Rs. 2,000 balance of arrears of revenue, up to Samvat 1968, to be written off.

Fortunately not much cash had to be distributed by way of Tagavi as arrangements were made for supply of seed from Shahukars on the condition that it was returned in kind, with a quarter as much again by way of interest.

A bad year, high prices, and the influenza to add to misfortunes, were the evil forces, which oppressed the people but the high wages prevailing helped them to pull through.

The Revenue Department has done well in snatching the various Ijaras under the Revenue Department from the hands of local Ijardars, who practically held them as monopolies and put them up to public auction, inviting outsiders to bid. The result was that a sum of nearly Rs. 26,000 more than in the previous years was realised. The Revenue Minister, however, does not favour the system of farming out *Pancharai* and *Chariyan* (pasturate charges) taxes, and has prepared a scheme by which they can be done away with without loss to the revenue. The question has, therefore, to be examined.

Agriculture.

An Agricultural Department is being gradually brought into existence as a result of the special interest His Highness takes in the subject.

Cotton.

The services of Mr. Maganlal G. Desai, Graduate, Agriculture, Bombay, having been engaged as an expert, he has submitted a very telling and instructive report on the subject. An experimental farm in the Gadha Tehsil has also been established through his efforts, and instruction to the cultivators in cotton cultivation is given. More than 1,000 acres of land have been brought under cotton cultivation, and the cultivators, who until very recently had not turned their attention to cotton, are gaining confidence in the success of the crop. Had not the rains failed the 150 villages which had sown cotton would have secured a very promising yield.

The return of the Survey Department is far from satisfactory although it has been established in the State since 1877, and the whole of the State is not surveyed yet, nor the forests, and their limits marked. The whole Department needs overhauling. His Highness' attention has been drawn to the fact and better results are expected. During the year under report, of the uncompleted villages only one was finished and six remained over, though four of these are involved in boundary disputes with each other. Survey.

Revision survey of 6 villages, which remained over at the end of the last year, was completed, and 7 new villages were taken up this year and completed. Revision Survey.

Revision classification of 146 villages remaining over from last year has been finished and that of fresh 3 villages has been taken in hand during the year. Classification.

Now that the Tapadari system is well in progress there is every hope that the boundary marks will be well looked after. The Revenue Minister has drawn up draft rules for the Survey Department, and they await His Highness' sanction. Boundary marks.

The progress of the Revenue Department will be more successful when the codification of the various circulars and orders, which are to be kept intact, and the inclusion of new rules and regulations, which ought to apply to the Department for its better working, are completed. The Revenue Minister Mushi-ur-Maham Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta is giving his serious attention to the work. His circular giving power to the Tesildar to give out fallow land on yearly tenures is a step in the right direction, and will greatly relieve the agricultural class of many difficulties to which they were subject, when sanction of such applications had to be obtained from the Huzur.

The State revenue year ends on 31st of October. The actual figures, therefore, of the land revenue for the full year under report are not available on 31st March up to which this report refers. But the land revenue for the year commencing from November 1917 to 31st October 1918 was Rs. 3,86,720-14-2, and, counting from April 1917 to 31st March 1918, it was Rs. 4,06,472-4-9, whereas during the period in 1918-19, that is, the year under report, it was Rs. 3,28,145-12-7, showing a decrease of Rs. 78,326-8-2, for reasons explained above. Land Revenue.

CHAPTER III.

LAW AND ORDER.

Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State.

Military Force. The State maintains no Military Force, but a small detachment of gunners is entertained to look after the State guns and fire salutes on ceremonial occasions.

Police. The State Police consists of Mounted and Foot, 163 of the former and 453 of the latter. The total strength is 616 that is 3 more than the year before. This was due to the increase of 2 Constables and 1 Armourer in the City Police Force, Palanpur.

One of the important reform effected was to make the lower Police service graded, doing away with the old unscientific method of the personal pay of the Police Constables. In grading the service substantial increments were made.

Appendices V, VI and VII give details of the working of the Force. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 36,985-3-6 against Rs. 35,715-10-3 in the previous year, and the recoveries were Rs. 9,446-4-1 against Rs. 8,937-1-0, giving a percentage of 25·54 against 25·02 last year.

The maintenance of the Police Force cost Rs. 91,113-0-0.

Sibandhi. The Sibandhi Force consists of 510 men; it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,670-5-8 against Rs. 35,143-0-0.

Criminal Justice. Appendix VIII gives details of the working of the Criminal Courts. The number of offences was 343 against 345 last year. The number of persons brought to trial was 756 against 797 last year, of whom 239 discharged, 177 acquitted and 270 convicted, 5 died under trial and 65 remain under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 35·71 against 24·09.

Appendix IX gives the details of the criminal appeals. In all 3 appeals were presented to the Huzur Court. All were disposed of. Similarly 4 appeals were presented to the Lower Appellate Court and all were decided.

Civil Courts. There are 10 Civil Courts in the State, one in each of the 7 Mahals. The District, the Small Causes and the Subordinate Courts at Palanpur make up the number.

Munsiff Courts. At the time this report is written, some changes in the Civil and Criminal Courts which have already taken place, are in force and need brief mention.

Until the said change was brought about each Tesildar of the Mahal exercised jurisdiction in three Courts and his office was actually an amalgamation of the Revenue Court, the Sub-Judge's Court, and the 1st and 2nd Class Magistrate's Court. With a view to avoid the congestion of work in one office and mitigate the responsibility of one officer, to expedite justice, and to provide expert and well-qualified Judicial Officers in the interests of the public His Highness conceived the idea of relieving the Tesildars of their Civil and Criminal judicial

duties. A scheme was, therefore, formulated by which all Civil and Criminal powers were taken away from the Tesildars, except such as were necessary for the administration of the land revenue and the maintenance of law and order, in each Tehsil and special Officers of legal qualifications (B.A., LL.B.) called Munsifs were invested with these purely judicial powers. The State is divided into 3 divisions for this new jurisdiction and a Munsif has been appointed for each division.

Working of Civil Courts.

Appendix X gives details of the working of Civil Courts. The total number of cases collectively in all the Courts was 1,416 against 1,792. Out of these 668 were the balance of last year and 748 were filed during the year under report. Out of this number 789 cases in all were disposed of and 627 remained. The total value of the suits filed was Rs. 2,31,043-7-6 as against Rs. 1,11,019-5-5 and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 81,992-8-3 against Rs. 1,00,973-7-8. The average duration of each case was 9 months and 14 days against 5 months 5 days.

Appendix XI shows the disposal of work in the execution of decrees.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications in all Courts was 1,309 against 2,635, of which 623 were disposed of leaving a balance of 686, against 676 last year. The balance of applications is more than half of the total number of applications to be disposed of which is due to the fact that owing to the bad year the execution of decrees against agriculturists was stopped.

Appendix XII shows the disposal of civil appeals. In the Huzur Court, in all, 38 against 40 last year were filed and 13 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 15 ; in the Lower Appellate Court the total number of appeals was 30 against 20 last year and 14 were disposed of leaving a balance of 16. The heavy balance at the close of the year was due in both Courts to the pressure of other work and the disposal of a number of revision applications and other miscellaneous references. Besides, some of the applications were filed at the close of the year and the Courts were closed on the demise of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Bahadur and on the Gaddinashini of His Highness the present Nawab Saheb Bahadur. Parties also could not appear in Court owing to the prevalence of influenza.

Jail and Lock-ups.

The Central Jail at Palanpur and the Lock-ups in the Mahals are maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,446-3-0. The total number of prisoners was 324 the daily average being 42. The average detention of accused persons under trial was 18 days against 6 days last year. There was no death amongst the prisoners.

Appendix XIII gives details under this head.

Registration.

Appendix XIV gives details of registration. The total number of documents presented for registration and registered was 260 against 253 last year, involving a value of Rs. 1,64,802-8-0 as against Rs. 1,25,263-9-3. The registration fees realized amounted to Rs. 399-2-0 against Rs. 306-9-0.

Municipality.

The City Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,103-3-0 against Rs. 4,624-12-10 last year. The Amir-ul-mulk Nawabzada Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb, who has the charge of the Municipality, has prepared a draft of the Municipal Act in consultation with a committee in pursuance of His Highness' desire. It aims at giving the Palanpur Public opportunities, by election and nomination, of training themselves in civic duties, and proving themselves useful citizens of Palanpur. The Act is waiting His Highness' assent. The road watering is well maintained. Road-widening has progressed well.

The Act when it comes in force will give the people of Palanpur a most liberal franchise by which they will secure a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to represent the interests of the City in the Municipality, the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ being the nominees of the State.

The Poor House.

The Sher Muhammad Mohtajkhana was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,055-11-3 as against Rs. 2,498-10-7. The cost per head per month amounts to Rs. 6-8-6. Though the number of inmates was 39 against 40, the cost of living per head shows an increase of Rs. 1-4-6. The surplus savings of the Institution deposited in the Local Postal Saving Bank is Rs. 605-0-9.

Extradition.

During the year under report extradition demands were made by the State in 33 cases involving 126 accused persons. 24 cases were sanctioned involving 90 persons of whom 41 surrendered and 49 remained unsurrendered at the end of the year. Similarly, demands were made by other States from this State in 11 cases involving 25 persons and surrenders of 21 men were made. Four men could not be surrendered because 1 died and 3 were-released for non receipt of the case against them in time.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL.

The total rainfall was 15 inches and 63 cents against 45 inches and 46 cents last year. The average rainfall of the last five years was 32 inches, 37.4 cents. Production and Distribution.

The condition of the crops can be gathered from the figures given in Chapter II.

The stock of fodder was not sufficient. Fodder.

Appendix XVIII gives details of the prices of food grains. The rates of wages are on the increase. Wages, Labour and Prices.

The revenue realized under the forest head amounted to Rs. 29,315-13-5 against Rs. 20,865-4-0 last year. The increase was due to the greater production of lac and the higher price it realised. This year the lac product was 1,067 maunds and 32 seers whereas last year it was 842 maunds. Forest.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 83,139-11-4 against Rs. 73,940-14-9 last year. Appendix XIX gives details. In the new works may be mentioned the progress of the construction of the Hardinge House; His late Highness' tomb; Kirtisthambh (monument of His Highness' prosperous rule) and the addition of an upper storey to the Shahibagh bungalow. Public Works.

The State share of the dividend on the Palanpur-Deesa Railway amounted to Rs. 8,263-0-0. Railway.

There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office in the City of Palanpur and 8 Branch Post Offices in the Districts. There is need of a Post Office at Panthawada. Post and Telegraphs.

The progress of Palanpur is frequently disturbed by one visitation or another. Last year it was plague, and during the year under report it was the virulent type of influenza. It was of course an all-India epidemic, and Palanpur had to bear a heavy share of it. It made its appearance in the City suddenly and spread like wildfire. The City was already in mourning, the demise of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb having taken place and the first victims were, unfortunately in the Darbar. His Highness' cousin and two nephews were carried away within a week and 4 other near relations narrowly escaped. Though in mourning, His Highness rose to the occasion as ardently and feelingly as a true leader of his men animated by a high sense of duty, and organised aid to the Influenza.

sick and the needy. With the full support of His Highness, promising young men, be it said to their credit, particularly of the Jain community, came forward and volunteered to work in the campaign against influenza. Parties were organised, specially under the leadership of the Agency Assistant Surgeon, and food, kanji, milk and medicines were distributed from house to house, where the people were lying suffering. His Highness gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 from his private purse for the distribution of grain, milk, etc. The number of patients suffering was so over-whelming that the Chief Medical Officer of the State, Dr. Hazare, Dr. Keshwalal and their Assistants had hardly, breathing time from their visits to the patients. The effect of the epidemic on the minds of the people in the City was so serious that no greater calamity could have befallen the people. Almost every house was thrown into mourning. Nearly a thousand people died within the few days the disease prevailed, and had it not been for the timely organization and help rendered by His Highness, the death rate might have proved still more appalling.

Cheap grain shop.

It will appear that the scarcity of rain, the high prices and many baneful effects resulting from the gigantic upheaval caused by the war caused severe suffering to the poorer population of the State. The benevolence of the State and the charitable instincts of the better off citizens had to come into play. A committee was formed by the order of His Highness under the Presidentship of Amir-ul-Mulk Nawabzadah Yaver Hussein Khan Saheb with Mr. D. V. Patwari as Secretary, under the supervision of which cheap grain shops were opened in Palanpur and other important centres ot the State. The contributions from His Highness' purse amounted to Rs. 2,000, the President of the Committee giving Rs. 1,000. Beyond Rs. 8,000 contributed by the State an advance of Rs. 18,300 free of interest for 7 months was made from the State Treasury. The whole sum contributed amounted to Rs. 29,928 and Rs. 4,145 were contributed by the citizens for free distribution of grain to the deserving population. The report of the Secretary shows that the shops proved to be an incalculable boon and the Committee was able to distribute its generosity by means of these cheap shops fairly to all classes of the poor. The Committee imported, purchased locally and sold grain to the extent of Rs.91,962-12-10 to keep up the supply to the shops. The shops sustained the modest loss of Rs. 14,285-15-7 in selling grain below the Bazaar rate. The shops purchased and sold 12,860 maunds of grain consisting of wheat, gram, rice and jawar. The shops were opened in the beginning of December 1918 and were kept going to the end of June 1919 when they were closed owing to the Committee's decision that the promising rains would revive normal conditions as far as grain prices were concerned. It is, however, to be feared that their anticipations regarding the prospects of the ensuing year may not be realised and the little balance left in the hands of the Committee may have to be added to and some of the shops reopened.

Births and deaths.

The total number of births was 4,074 against 5,629 last year. The total number of deaths was 15,562 against 6,386 last year. The increased mortality of 9,176 is due to the destructive effects of influenza. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population is as given below :—

	Past year.	Present year.
Births	25·01	18·1
Deaths	28·3	69·16

The opium revenue amounted to Rs. 74,142-15-11 against Rs. 67,229-2-0 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,913-13-11. Excise and Opium.

The purely Abkari revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 52,139-5-0 against Rs. 49,211-10-9 last year.

The Customs revenue realised was Rs. 2,06,818-8-8 against Rs. 1,62,060-4-0 last year showing an increase of Rs. 44,758-4-8. The increase is due to the fact that before complete control over local exports was ordered, a prohibitive duty on the export of ghee, sarsav and castor seed was levied. But the market outside afforded opportunities to merchants to export even on payment of heavy duty. Though that supplied some increase of revenue to the Customs Department the total prohibition of export was found indispensable. The Customs Ijaras also fetched very much higher amounts ; and above all, it is very satisfactory to note that the supervision of the Customs Department was very successfully maintained, which greatly improved the revenue. The report submitted by the Customs Officer, Mr. D. V. Patwari, gives very useful information and figures, which show, amongst other things, that the collection of Customs yields on an average an increase of 29 per cent. at every station (Mandi). The Customs Inspectors have been useful and instrumental in bringing about this change. His Highness was pleased to order the addition of one more Inspector and 6 Sowars for special patrol duty. Customs.

The following Statement shows the supervision exercised by the Department during the year :—

Serial No.	Name of Court.	Cases remaining undisposed of during the past year.	Cases detected during the year.		Total.		Particulars of the cases disposed of.						Balance of the cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	Remarks.
							Number of cases proved.		Number of cases not proved.		Total.			
		Past year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Huzur Office ... Original	2	26	30	29	32	27	25	...	3	27	28	4	
	Huzur Office ... Appeal	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	
2	Customs Office Original	10	92	87	125	97	100	82	15	5	115	87	10	
	Customs Office Appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur's Court.	13	19	...	19	13	6	...	...	..	6	...	13	
4	Gadh Thandar's Court ...	2	44	13	44	15	41	13	1	...	42	13	20	
5	Vadgam Tehsildar's Court	4	39	44	30	48	23	32	3	1	26	33	15	
6	Deesa do. ...	...	70	26	70	26	64	23	6	3	70	26	...	
7	Dhanera do. ...	17	26	46	39	63	14	42	8	3	22	45	18	
8	Panthawada do. ...	4	17	27	19	31	15	23	..	...	15	23	8	
	Total ...	52	325	275	376	327	291	242	33	15	324	257	70	

The Statement below gives the individual work of detection by the Inspectors and Nakedars :—

Serial Number.	Name of the person who detected the offence.	Number of cases detected.	Particulars of the cases detected.			Amount of the duty involved in the smuggled cases.	Amount of reward out of one.	REMARKS.
			Number of cases proved.	Number of cases not proved.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mr. Muhammad Ali Saleri, Wadgam Customs Inspector	28	25	3	28	Rs. a. p. 505 10 9	Rs. a. p. 52 8 15 3	
2	Mr. Kazi Jhahirudin Abdul Reheman Wadgam Customs Inspector	10	10	.....	10	6 12 0	5 8 0	
3	Mr. Mir Muhammad Murad Muhammad Special Customs Inspector	7	7	.....	7	251 2 0	190 0 0	From 26-9-18 to 31-3 19== m. d.
4	Mr. Ibrahim Sahebkhan Dhanera Panthawada Customs Inspector ...	19	19	.....	19	201 0 9	125 10 0	6-5 Do.
5	Mr. Shamsherkhan Aledad Khan, Palanpur Customs Inspector	16	16	.....	16	136 12 3	34 5 6	
6	Mr. Koonjilal Dulabhji Deesa Customs Inspector	19	18	1	19	78 3 10	10 6 9	
7	Other Nakedars	158	147	11	158	357 8 3	215 15 6	
	Total ...	257	242	15	257	1,637 1 10	1,110 13 0	

Looking at the fact that the year was bad and that general control over food grain and other materials was exercised throughout India, the revenue and the working of the Department are very satisfactory and creditable.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 96,631-8-3 against Rs. 72,426-9-7 last year. The gross total receipts amounted to Rs. 10,94,666-4-7 against Rs. 10,43,687-10-11. From these should be deducted items 20, 21 and 23, which do not show real receipts. Their total amounts to Rs. 1,62,089-9-5. The actual revenue of the year was, therefore, Rs. 9,32,576-11-2 against Rs. 8,32,520-1-0 last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,00,056-11-2. This was mainly due to the receipts under the Customs, Opium, Abkari and Forest heads.

Expenditure.

The total gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,81,503-6-7 as against Rs. 10,19,482-12-3, eliminating, as on the receipts side, the amount under heads 34,35, and 36, which totals Rs. 2,93,696-12-6. The net expenditure, therefore, amounts to Rs. 7,87,806-10-1 against Rs. 7,33,776-7-3, showing the increase of Rs. 54,030-2-10. This is mainly due to the expenditure incurred in connection with the War, Public Works Department, and under Political heads.

Appendix XXII B. gives details.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

The Goodfellow Hospital containing male and female wards affords accommodation for 25 indoor patients. There is also a dispensary at Deesa and one at Dhanera and 2 more for the other centres are to be started. The total number of patients treated at the Goodfellow Hospital at Palanpur was 12,563 against 11,842 last year. The total number of indoor patients was 224 against 205. Of these 189 were discharged cured, 17 died, 8 absented and 10 remained under treatment. The daily average of indoor patients was 10·7 against 9 and of the outdoor patients was 134 against 125 last year.

The number of major surgical operations performed was 88 as against 80 last year and the number of minor operations was 581 against 620 last year.

The maximum temperature at Palanpur was 113° against 117° last year and the minimum temperature was 49° against 52°.

The total rainfall recorded was 15 inches, 63 cents against 45 inches, 46 cents.

The number of post mortem examinations was 11 against 14 last year.

The number of deaths in Palanpur was 1,490 against 753 last year, the death rate per thousand being 86·52 against 43·72.

The chief prevailing diseases were influenza, malarial fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, bronchitis, eye and ear disease. The epidemic of influenza prevailing for about a month and half resulted in 896.

The expenditure on the Goodfellow Hospital amounted to Rs. 9,363-15-8 against Rs. 9,724-5-6.

The total number of patients treated at the Deesa Dispensary was 5,289 against 4,467 last year, the daily average being 44 against 53. The number of minor operations (5 per cent.) was 258 against 212. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 737-15-3 against Rs. 770-4-1.

The number of patients treated at the Dhanera Dispensary was 2,254 against 4,037, the daily average being 33·8 against 44·1.

The number of major operations performed was 3 against 13 last year and the minor operations were 244 against 287.

The influenza epidemic prevailed in the Dhanera District also and the Hospital Assistant Mr. Motilal Tribhowandas fell a victim; it was most unfortunate death.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 487-4-0 against Rs. 490-0-4 last year.

There is a hospital in the Palanpur Agency and a Mahajan dispensary in Palanpur City.

The State Physician Abdul Aziz Garib Hakim treated 1,238 patients against 1,141 last year.

The subjoined table shows the work of the Vaccination Department.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	
1917-18 ...	3,446	3,155	6,602	6,494	...	...	...	...	
1918-19 ...	3,466	3,354	6,820	6,750	1	...	1	1	

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,408-12-4.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 11,997-15-3 against Rs. 12,756-15-5.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Appendix XXV gives particulars under this Head. During the year the total number of boys and girls receiving education was 2,370 against 2,367 last year.

The total expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 23,457-9-11 against Rs. 25,443-10-10.

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in different standards in the Vernacular Schools :—

Standard.	Number.		Remarks.
	Boys.	Girls.	
VII	17	...	
VI	18	3	
V	109	9	
IV	245	10	
III	338	28	
II	306	24	
I	288	17	
	634	59	
Total ...	1,955	150	

The classification of children in the schools, showing communities, is given below :—

	Brahmins.	Jains.	Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Total.	Remarks.
Boys	159	643	588	562	1	2	1,955	
Girls	31	77	40	2	...	...	150	
Total ...	190	720	628	564	1	2	2,105	

Besides the Village and Urdoo Schools, an Anglo Vernacular branch (free was opened at Deesa town, giving instruction in the I standard. This year standard II was added and the number of boys has risen from 11 to 26.

One boy was sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination and passed.

The State Educational Inspector has submitted his proposals for a graded service and better pay to the Department, whereby the service will be brought into line with the British Vernacular Schools and meet the difficulty of attracting a better class of teachers, of whom there is a great paucity at present. The proposals have been approved and await His Highness' sanction.

High School.

The services of Mr. Morarji Narayan Adhyaru, retired Inspector of Education, Kathiawad, were engaged as Head Master of Palanpur High School in place of Mr. C. M. Shroff, on leave.

The number of boys receiving an English Education together with their percentage daily attendance is given below:—

No.	Description.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Remarks.
1	Number of boys on roll on 31st March 1919.	222+60	239+77	
2	Average monthly number on 31st March 1919.	253	255	
3	Average daily attendance on 31st March 1919.	228	220	
4	Percentage of daily attendance on 31st March 1919.	91	92	
5	Boys studying a classical language.	100	120	
6	Boys studying a vernacular ...	222	239	
		Rs.	Rs.	
7	Fees received	1,536	1,710	

The following table shows the classification according to caste:—

No.	Classes.	1917-18.	1918-19.	Remarks.
1	Brahmans	26	28	
2	Jains	125	127	
3	Other Hindus	30	35	
4	Mahomedans	41	48	
5	Native Christians	...	1	
	Total ..	222	239	

The High School suffered owing to the influenza epidemic and want of teachers. It was noticed that when an attempt was made to introduce a better class of teachers they proved mere sojourners, and looked out for better prospects although the standard of pay was raised. The difficulties, however, will be effeciently met under the new graded service proposals which are under consideration and afford better pay according to qualifications.

Eight candidates were sent up for the matriculation examination and 10 for the 2 categories of the school leaving examinations. Two passed in the former examination and the result of the latter will be noted in the next report. Three candidates appeared in the Intermediate Drawing Examination and one passed.

Drill in the first 3 standards and cricket and football in the higher standards are compulsory.

The school is provided with a good library for teachers and boys. Education in Science has been satisfactorily provided for. Owing to the increase of boys and overcrowding some classes had to be bifurcated into several divisions. Accommodation in the School Building will have, therefore, to be increased. His Highness has already sanctioned the plans of an upper-storey and other additions to the High School, and additions are being made in every year in accordance with it. In the meanwhile, three temporary rooms have been erected for classes until the additions are completed.

Twenty-five per cent. of Hindus and 33 per cent. of Mahomedans, and all the boys of the Agricultural classes, are allowed free studentships.

The Sir George Clarke Scholarships, and Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Prize, given by the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, are utilized, under the rules, by the boys of the High School, and those who have passed out of it and are receiving higher education.

The generous educational policy of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been fully maintained and the Department is grateful to His Highness for constant sympathy and support.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State has a Printing Press called the Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press. **Printing Press.**

There are 4 libraries in Palanpur, *i. e.*, the Palanpur General Library, the Bora Madresa Library, and two Jain Libraries. **Libraries.**

Beyond the gazetted holidays the offices were closed on 24th May 1918, on Empire Day, from 29th September to 8th October, in observance of the mourning on the demise of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb; on 9th October, on the death by influenza of the two Khanvars in the Darbar; on 11th October, on the death by influenza of Bai Shri Husseinbai Saheba; from 27th to 29th October, in celebration of the Gaddinashini ceremonies; on 11th November 1918, on the demise of Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Bhavnagar; on 22nd, 23rd and 27th November in celebration of the Armistice and the cessation of the War and on 2nd December in celebration of Victory Day. **Holidays.**

This is the first Report since His Highness Nawab Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur's accession to the Gaddi of his noble ancestors. His role as an administrator under the guidance of his revered father, changed into that of full Ruler with greater responsibilities. He assumed these greater powers with high aspirations for the advancement of his people and the State; and his pronouncements on Gaddinashini day, no less than his close and personal association with the administration for the last 12 years, give ample proof that the one aim with which His Highness has worked, and which remains his goal, is to secure the happiness and prosperity of his beloved subjects, in whose contentment and advancement he takes an abiding interest. The ideals of a Ruler which His Highness has been known to hold promise that in his capacity of a Ruler—a personality identical to his mind with that of leader of his subjects, whose interests are not separate from his own—he is a champion of all reforms which aim at the advancement and rights of his people in consonance with the stability and the integrity of the Autonomy over which he rules. The State rightly looks forward to a bright future of progress and reforms under the enlightened rule of His Highness Nawab Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur. **General.**

This has been a year beset with surpassing difficulties. The devastating influenza epidemic, the famine, the soaring prices, which pressed so heavily on every citizen and the numerous other troubles and anxieties of public and private nature in a State where the Ruler is really a *Ma Bap* of his people must directly weigh upon his mind; but the calm and able manner in which His Highness has faced all these problems, as they appeared one after another, has held our admiration.

A. M. K. DEHLAVI,

WAZIR,
Palanpur State.

HUZUR OFFICE,
PALANPUR, 20*th September* 1919.

APPENDIX I.

List of High Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-19.

Name of Officers.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.	Vazir.	Throughout	the year.	
Mushirul Maham Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat...	Revenue & Financial Minister.	,,	,,	
Pitamberdas Lavji Thakar, B. A. L. L. B. & Advocate High Court...	Sir Nyayadhish.	,,	,,	
Shrinivas Sitaram Hajare M. B. B. S...	Chief Medical Officer	,,	,,	
Odhavji Ghelabhai.	Small Cause Court Judge.	,,	,,	
Mushirur Riyasat Gulab Miyan Abdu Miyan Syed.	Public Works Officer	,,	,,	
Dungershi Futtehchand Kothari.	Divani Nyayadhish & Agency State Vakil. ...	,,	,,	
Murad Miyan Lal Miyan.	Superintendent of Police	,,	,,	
Damodardas Vrajlal Patwari B. A. L. L. B.	Customs Officer.	,,	,,	
Ballabhai Guttabhai Kinkhabwala.	Acting Heal Master, High School Palanpur ...	1-4-18	14-5-18	
Morarji Naranji Adhyaru B. A.	Head Master, High School Palanpur.	15-5-18	31-4-19	
Syed Badesaheb Fakhruddin Contractor.	Excise Officer.	Throughout	the year.	
Mushirur Riyasat Maganbhai Oojambhai Kothari	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur.	,,	,,	
Chhotalal Maganbhai Kothari.	Educational Officer.	,,	,,	
Farid Miyan Imam Miyan...	Opium Inspector.	,,	,,	
Lallubhai Bhikhabhai B. A.	Khangi Karbhari	27-10-18	31-3-19	
Appa Saheb Tatke.	Personal Assistant.	,,	,,	
Chandulal Sobhagchand Kothari	Record & Bajawani Officer.	Throughout	the year.	
Mulshanker Kalianrai Bakhsi.	Superintendent Huzur Office.	,,	,,	
Maganlal G Desai Graduete Agriculture.	Inspector Agriculture	,,	,,	
Syed Saheb Miyan Abdu Miyan	Municipal Secretary.	30-9-18	,,	
Sobhagchand Joita Modi...	Acting Survey Kamdar.	Throughout	the year.	
Abdul Aziz Garib Hakim.	State Phisician, ...	,,	,,	

A. M. K Dehlavi.

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Procedure Code...	yes.	Nil.	
Limitation Act...	yes	,,	
Registration Act...	yes.	,,	
Stamp Act...	yes.	,,	
Criminal Procedure Code.	yes.	,,	
Penal Code...	yes.	,,	
Police Act...	yes.	,,	
Act to prevent Cruelty to Animals. ...	yes.	,,	
Customs Act...	No.	,,	
Municipal Act...	No.	,,	
Court Fee Act	Mostly.	,,	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,
WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions or batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.... ...								NIL						
Sappers... ...														
Artillery... ...														
Infantry... ...														
Imperial Service Troops.														
Total....														

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Palanpur State for the year 1918-1919.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MOUNTED POLICE.											
Superintendent of Police ...	1	100	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Opium Inspector... ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fauzdars... ...	10	22 to 70	4323	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Jamadars... ...	18	15 to 100	7151	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	
Dafedars... ...	2	23	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Misandar... ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill-Master... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bugler... ...	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Silledars... ...	116	20 to 22	29502	...	3	...	1	...	45	...	
Camel Sowars... ...	12	16 to 18	2328	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
	163		47036								

FOOT POLICE.												
Jamadars...	...	2	9 to 20	348	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Seristedar...	...	1	13	156	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Karkoons...	...	12	7 to 11	1212	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Drill Master...	...	1	11	132	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Havaldars...	...	13	7 to 11	1524	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Naiks...	...	9	8 to 9	936	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Constables...	...	282	8 to 9	242241/2	7	14	2	1	...	35	...
Pagis...	...	9	8 to 9	5731/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Farrier...	...	1	8	75	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		330		29361							
CITY POLICE FORCE.												
Soobedar...	...	1	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fauzdar...	...	1	30	360	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jamadars...	...	2	20	480	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hawaldars...	...	5	13 to 14	816	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Naiks...	...	6	11 to 12	828	...	...	...	...	...	5	...

Armourer...	...	1	15	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karkoon...	...	1	9	108	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Constables...	...	88	8 to 10	8182	3	51	...	...	...	22	...	
Mochi...	...	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhisti...	...	1	3½	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crier...	...	1	2½	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		108		11632								
BAND												
Band Master...	...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hawaldar...	...	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bandsmen...	...	13	6 to 18	1884	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
		15		3084								
	Total...	616		91113	10	73	2	2	...	179	...	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of persons of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	341	455	210	304	198	272	109	160	79	67	51-9	52-6	55-05	58-8	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur,	35715-10-3	36985-3-6	8937-1-0	9446-4-1	25.02	25.54	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1919.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonments Simple.	Imprisonments Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquility...	...	6	6	5	5	23	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Offences by or relating to public servants...	...	5	5	1	3	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Offences relating to coin & Government stamps...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offenes affecting public health &c...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder...	...	4	4	3	4	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempt to murder ...	...	4	4	1	4	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt ...	1	6	7	6	7	9	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurt and extortion ...	1	18	19	25	18	47	16	...	...	...	3	13	...	16	22	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

Kidnapping...	...	1	2	3	3	2	10	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rape...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Robbery...	...	...	3	3	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Theft...	...	5	142	147	112	142	234	144	...	14	...	84	46	...	144	79	...	...	34	23	2	27	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Criminal Trespass	...	...	6	6	4	4	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to documents...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage...	2	15	17	34	16	56	6	...	1	...	4	1	...	6	48	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences against special and local laws...	...	15	15	13	15	57	47	3	...	...	16	28	...	47	10	...	...	12	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous...	...	5	115	120	127	116	279	40	...	2	...	2	36	...	40	224	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total..		15	343	358	345	340	756	270	3	17	1	118	131	...	270	416	...	5	51	32	6	27	12	6	2	2	1	...	...	65

A. M. K. Dehlavi.

WAZIR PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1918-1919					Total.							Persons remaining at the end of year.	
	Past year	Present year.		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transfered		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court...	8	8	0	7	1	0	...	...	26	8	0	2	6	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadish Court	29	30	23	61	4	44	...	...	89	132	24	44	27	...	...	37	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate Court	188	191	11	116	44	236	...	...	426	497	129	111	150	...	4	13	
Deesa Do	38	25	4	18	3	20	...	...	90	45	12	10	22	...	...	1	
Dhanera Do	9	19	0	22	3	2	...	...	17	27	2	5	20	...	...	0	
Wadgam Do	38	37	6	36	2	27	...	...	88	71	37	5	14	...	1	14	
Panthawada Second Class Do ...	15	13	0	6	0	17	...	...	17	23	4	0	19	...	...	0	
Gadh Do	20	17	0	2	0	37	...	...	44	39	31	0	8	...	...	0	
Bapla Second Class Magistrate Court	0	3	0	4	0	0	...	...	0	4	0	0	4	...	...	0	
Total...	345	343	44	272	57	383	...	...	797	756	239	177	270	...	5	65	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hizar Court ...	3	...	...	0	0	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Appellate Court...	4	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	7	...	...	1	1	4	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

A. M. K Dehlavi

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK- Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	No of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000	No of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000	No of suits above Rs 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ir Nyayadhish Court...	29	35	11	7	40	42	5	5	35	37	38450- 0-0	0	7	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	2	0	2	6702- 0-0	1-0-14	
mall Causes Court ...	22	26	381	301	403	327	377	309	26	18	150010- 1-3	0	301	0	264	37	0	0	0	96	137	34	42	15700- 2-3	0-2- 5	
iwani Court... ...	245	242	147	132	392	374	150	126	242	248	21994- 2-0	14	109	9	4	78	17	10	0	15	14	7	90	40833- 6-0	2- 4-3	
eesa Tehsildar's Court	152	145	220	67	372	212	227	103	145	109	5334- 3-3	2	64	1	49	13	2	0	0	36	0	20	47	7196-11-0	1-0-13	
hanera Do. ...	67	88	48	11	115	99	27	7	88	92	713- 6-6	0	11	0	10	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	565- 0-0	1-2-17	
adgam Do ...	85	63	160	111	245	174	182	108	63	66	11995-15-6	2	105	4	68	36	1	0	0	28	15	22	43	8178- 7-0	0-6-25	
anthawada Do ...	4	14	19	3	23	17	9	15	14	2	123-12-0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	6	411-15-0	1-2- 0	
adh Thandar's Court...	74	54	81	100	155	154	101	100	54	54	2123-15-0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	2	73	17	8	2123-15-0	0-2- 0	
abhela Tehsildar's Court	6	1	40	13	46	14	45	13	1	1	257-14-6	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	240-14-6	0-1-23	
apla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	40- 1-6	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	40- 1-6	0-0-11½	
Total.	684	668	1108	748	1792	1416	1124	789	668	627	231043- 7-6	18	716	14	514	166	20	15	1	184	259	104	242	81992- 8-3	0-9-14	

A. M. K. Dehlavi.

WAZIR PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work— Results of applications for execution of decrees in Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bajavni Office... ...	360	152	22829-14- 2	1060	584	60907- 8-7	1420	736	83737- 6-9	1268	583	35454-12- 4	152	153	48282-10-5	74	20	59	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	355	185	5552-10- 4	206	9	1588- 1-0	561	194	7140-11-4	376	5	1183- 7- 0	185	189	5957- 4-4	7	166	16	
Dhanera Do.	253	262	13132-10- 8	49	1	25- 7-0	302	263	13158- 1-8	40	0	0- 0- 0	262	263	13158- 1-8	31	13	219	
Wadgam Do.	123	49	593- 4- 2	84	15	249- 7-6	207	64	842-11-8	158	14	205- 4- 0	49	50	637- 7-8	2	5	43	
Pan hawada Do.	19	17	718- 0- 3	9	0	0- 0-0	28	17	718- 0-3	11	1	24- 0- 0	17	16	694- 0-3	0	0	16	
Gadh Thandar's Court...	74	11	267-10- 3	34	22	620- 3-5	108	33	887-13-8	97	18	578-10- 6	11	15	309- 3-2	6	2	7	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court	4	0	0- 0- 0	5	0	0- 0-0	9	0	0- 0-0	9	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0-0	0	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	2	91-10-0	0	2	91-10-0	0	2	91-10- 0	0	0	0- 0-0	0	0	0	
Total.	1188	676	42094- 1-10	1447	633	63482- 5-6	2635	1309	106576- 7-4	1959	623	37537-11-10	676	686	69038-11-6	120	206	360	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work-Number and results of appeal in civil suits for Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value for appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year..	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y m d	y m d
Hazur Court. ...	18	33	22	5	40	38	7	13	33	25	5072-1-0	1006-6-0	4	0	0	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	2-10-9	1-11-0
Appellate Court...	1	2	19	28	20	30	18	14	2	16	3206-8-0	4862-1-9	5	5	2	0	5	2	5	7	1	0	0-4-15	0-3-0
Total...	19	35	41	33	60	68	25	27	35	41	8278-9-0	5868-7-9	9	5	2	8	6	3	6	9	2	2	1-7-12	1-1-0

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock- ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Station.	No of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Palanpur Central jail. ...	1	73	251	286	324	63	42	51	3446-3-0	18 Days.	No death.

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrars' Court	210	230	75	77	116	135	4	5	0	0	15	13	210	230	115038-0-0	151191-8-0	0	0	0	0	
Deesa „ „	15	20	2	2	12	13	0	0	0	0	1	5	15	20	2720-4-0	9336-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	5	8	1	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	1855-0-0	2985-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Wadgam „ „	23	2	10	1	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	2	5650-5-3	1290-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	253	260	88	81	144	155	4	6	0	0	17	18	253	260	125263-9-3	164802-8-0	0	0	0	0	

A M K Dehlavi.

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1918-1919.

Description.	Past year.						Present year.						Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.				
			Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.		
Palanpur Sub Registrar's Court.	210	115038	0	0	272	9	0	230	151191	8	0	347	14	0	
Deesa——Do——	15	2720	4	0	9	4	0	20	9336	0	0	40	8	0	
Dhanera——Do——	5	1855	0	0	5	0	0	8	2985	0	0	9	4	0	
Wadgam. ——Do——	23	5650	5	3	19	12	0	2	1290	0	0	1	8	0	
Total...	253	125263	9	3	306	9	0	260	164802	8	0	399	2	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Palanpur Municipality.		818-9-3	522-1-2		4624-12-10	4163-3-0		

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

State.	April 1918.	May 1918.	June 1918.	July 1918.	August 1918	September 1918	October 1918	November 1918.	December 1918.	January 1919.	February 1919.	March 1919.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Palanpur.	0-0	0-5	0-63	1-27	12-37	1-19	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-12	0-0	0-0	15-63	45-46	32-34-4	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1918 1919.

Articles.	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year.)			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Present year)			Remarks.
Wheat... ...	2	11	0	4	13	0	
Bajri... ...	2	7	0	4	15	0	
Joowar... ...	Not procurable.			3	15	6	
Moong... ...	2	11	6	7	8	0	
Muth... ...	1	14	0	4	3	0	
Udad... ...	2	3	6	4	12	0	
Gram... ...	2	0	9	4	6	0	
Wansi Rice... ...	4	12	0	7	7	0	
Country old Rice...	5	0	0	8	0	0	
Wahri Rice... ...	3	8	0	5	0	0	
Chino... ...	1	10	6	3	6	6	
Krang... ...	1	9	0	Not procurable.			
Banti... ...	0	12	0	Do.			
Ghee... ...	21	8	0	30	0	0	
Sweet Oil... ...	9	4	0	19	0	0	
Repeseed Oil. ...	7	1	0	12	1	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi.

WA ..., PALANPUR STATE

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Palanpur State from 1st November 1917 to 30th October 1918.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings...	59136-12-6	18210-15-9	77347-12-3	0	0	0	77347-12-3	
Roads...	311- 8-1	1572- 4-8	1883-12-9	0	0	0	1883-12-9	
Miscellaneous... ...	3608-11-3	299- 7-1	3908- 2 4	0	0	0	3908- 2-4	
Total...	63056-15-10	20082-11-6	83139-11-4	0	0	0	83139-11-4	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.												Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
					Buffaloes.													
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Calf and heifer.	Male.	Female.	Calf & heifer.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.		With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
Palanpur State.	1917-18	63318	54213	57518	2240	35797	32688	672	1507	442	5612	103486	29183	25		684	6788	
Do.	1918-19	63093	56393	67659	1076	38326	32340	574	1514	580	5890	140866	28716	50		725	7174	

A. M. K. Dehlavi.,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Palanpur.	67	52139-5-0	24	74142-15-11	1	2309-3-6	0	0	92	128591-8-5	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXII B.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipt.	Amount for Samvat 1973.			Amount for Samvat 1974.			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue...	380744	6	5	382033	6	7	
2	Local cess except on land ...	4627	12	7	4687	7	7	
3	Customs...	162060	4	0	206818	8	8	
4	Opium and Abkari	142556	0	8	127845	11	11	
5	Stamp and Registration... ...	20577	4	5	11696	10	0	
6	Forest...	15631	4	6	29315	13	5	
7	Hatghar and Land Department ...	20067	6	10	8827	5	4	
8	Interest...	9034	12	8	6426	9	5	
9	Vera, Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture.	490	0	0	437	5	0	
10	Municipality...	852	6	6	522	1	2	
11	Political...	35709	4	6	36861	8	9	
12	Railway...	14632	0	0	8263	0	0	
13	Law and Justice	3823	5	9	3412	10	4	
14	Jail...	228	6	9	41	14	0	
15	Police...	1737	0	10	1772	11	8	
16	Educational Department... ...	1987	5	0	1659	14	7	
17	Survey Department	4'9	0	5	1017	14	3	
18	Miscellaneous...	16992	10	8	10612	8	8	
19	Recoveries...	349	4	6	323	9	10	
	Total Receipts...	832520	1	0	842576	11	2	
20	Debts repayable...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Deposits repayable	135894	7	9	99642	14	9	
22	Advances recovered	75273	2	2	102446	10	8	
23	Investments...	0	0	0	50000	0	0	
	Total...	1043687	10	11	1094666	4	7	
	Opening balance...	72426	9	7	96631	8	3	
	Grand Total...	1116114	4	6	1191297	12	10	

from 1st November 1917 to 31st October 1918.

No.	Disbursement.	Amount for Samvat 1973			Amount for Samvat 1974			Remarks.
1°	General Administration & Finance...	26368	8	4	23590	8	3	
2	Land Revenue Department... ...	20994	13	1	25400	14	7	
3	Survey Department	3964	10	7	3912	13	1	
4	Customs...	13543	15	7	12454	6	8	
5	Opium and Abkari	31308	12	3	44693	14	10	
6	Stamp and Registration. ...	1537	5	7	1068	9	9	
7	Law and Justice.	13683	11	3	13798	3	2	
8	Jail...	4059	3	11	3432	10	9	
9	Police...							
	Police...	89387	11	11	89052	14	6	
	Sibandi...	20544	10	5	20572	13	9	
10	Top and Gadi Khana	1921	10	2	1689	4	0	
11	Municipality...	7168	8	11	6338	12	0	
12	Forest...	3820	6	5	4256	14	0	
13	Vera, Wadi, Gardens & Agriculture	6633	12	11	7529	7	5	
14	Medical...	12530	15	7	10984	6	5	
15	Hatghar and Land Department ...	2946	2	2	15458	11	3	
16	Public Works Department... ...	77275	6	2	86542	14	6	
17	Political...	54151	5	8	55553	13	11	
18	Interest...	25972	11	0	0	0	0	
19	Bardashi Khata...	8907	13	4	4355	2	4	
20	Festivals and Ceremonials... ...	566	10	8	573	1	6	
21	Pension and Parwashi... ...	9514	0	2	8047	8	2	
22	Dewasthan, Pirasthan and Dharmada	3833	3	3	5010	0	6	
23	Compensation for Jagirdars... ...	10949	14	4	9852	12	1	
24	Travellers Bungalow & Guest House	3819	2	10	3548	6	11	
25	Educational Department. ...	24682	10	8	23574	10	6	
26	Printing Charges...	4352	4	8	4468	8	7	
27	Palace and Rayasat	236943	6	4	213784	2	10	
28	Library...	96	0	0	96	0	0	
29	Famine Relief...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Funds, Subscriptions & Contributions	9720	9	0	6986	0	0	
31	Extraordinary unforeseen & occasional	1140	7	3	52908	9	11	
32	Miscellaneous...	1282	1	3	28116	8	0	
33	Refunds and write off... ...	950	3	7	173	1	11	
	Total Expenditure...	733776	7	3	787806	10	1	
34	Debts repaid...	56155	7	3	49616	13	9	
35	Deposits repaid...	101977	2	6	71043	7	4	
36	Advances recoverable	77573	11	3	173036	7	5	
37	Investments...	50000	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	1019482	12	3	1081503	6	7	
	Closing balance...	96631	8	3	109794	6	3	
	Grand Total...	1116114	4	6	1191297	12	10	

A. M K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Dispensary	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpur. ...	12563	224	189	8	17	10	Rs. A. P. 9265-15-8	134	
Deesa Dispensary.	5289	0	0	0	0	0	737-15-3	44	
Dhanera Dispensary.	2254	0	0	0	0	0	487 -4-0	33-8	
Total...	20106	224	189	8	17	10	10589-2-11	211-8	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Palanpur State for the year 1918-1919.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Palanpur.	224996	5629	4074	0	1555	6386	15562	9176	0	25-01	18-1	28-3	69-16	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State during the year 1918-1919.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School... ...	222	239	228	220	9911-0-0	,,	13162-6-6	
1	1	Anglo Vernacular School at Deesa...	11	26	11	7	,,	348-3-5		
2	2	Taluka Schools... ...	426	481	357	315	,,	,,		
2	2	Girls' Schools... ...	166	150	94	75	,,	,,		
1	1	Urdu School... ...	147	144	105	87	,,	,,		
25	25	Village Schools... ...	1291	1237	898	861	,,	,,		
3	2	Grant-in-aid Schools ...	104	93	89	68	,,	,,		
35	34	Total...	2367	2370	1782	1633	9911-0-0	348-3-5	13162-6-6	

A. M. K. Dehlavi.,

WAZIR, PALANPUR STATE.

00134920

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020